HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,185—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE



Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904.	Steamer.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M.				
21st May	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th June	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10300
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
18th "	ORIENTAL	5881	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	.....	.....
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	BRITANNIA	6525
9th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
16th "	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10 00
23rd "	ORIENTAL	4291	.....	.....
30th "	OCEANA	6610	AUSTRALIA	6101
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
13th "	VICTORIA	6532	MONGOLIA	9505
20th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th "	OCEANA	6610	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. O. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,243	C. Gregorj	16th June 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Rates. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 2nd June, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	20th June 1904
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	20th July "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Hamo.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	F. Crasiletto	5,695	27th May 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Scarpa House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY 27th May, or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KANGRA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 31st May, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch, Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "LALPOORA," 3,300 tons on or about TUESDAY, 31st May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th June, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "SIRSA," 2,700 tons, on or about 28th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Bombay, 24th May, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

TO DUNKIRK AND HAVRE.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PASSENGERS.



S.S. "DJIBOUTI," 4,563 Tons, will SAIL for above PORTS about 5th June. Has splendid accommodation for FIRST CLASS passengers' cabins on deck. Electric light, French cuisine and wine free. Fare, Rupees 400 per adult.

Apply to
JAMES MACKINTOSH AND CO.,
Agents.
Compagnie Havraise Peninsulaire de Navigation a vapeur.
20th May, 1904.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June 1901.
LEVANZO	5,000	.....	15th July 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,680	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 555. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT,
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

DEALERS IN

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREECIAN, TURKISH PROVISION OILMANSTORES,

of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERF, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.
CAVIAR RUSSIAN BLACK
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins,
Do. MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE,
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.

BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

P. & O.

PASSENGERS KNOW AND APPRECIATE

CATTO'S WHISKY.

NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS, AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA | MONGINI BROS. | W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. OOMRIGAR. | J. F. KUTHOKE. | D. D. BARIA.

ALSO
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose), Calamatta (Greek) Olives in Tins. All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Muscatel Raisins and Italian Oranges.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form.
Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody, Is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ITHACA CLOCKS

WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM. The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Anns. 12 & Rs. 1-4

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BAHADUR BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.

DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. TATA & SONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. J. N. TATA, the Senior Member of the Firm of Messrs. TATA and SONS having DIED, the said Firm will be continued by the surviving Partners, namely Messrs. D. J. TATA, R. J. TATA and R. D. TATA, who have taken over the assets and will meet all the obligations of the firm. The Powers of Attorney dated 24th January and 16th December 1903, respectively granted by the said firm to Messrs. H. F. BAMJI and A. J. BILLIMORIA and to Mr. N. B. SAKLATWALLA respectively will remain in force.—Dated the 19th day of May 1904.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. TATA and SONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th May, 1904, for the supply up to:—

800 tons of RANGOON or MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS of the best quality for delivery before 15th June, 1904.

2 Tenderers to quote a rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises, Parel, and to state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3 Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly that the timber tendered is Rangoon or Moulmein.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. B. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 12th May, 1904.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

"GREEN'S RESTAURANT and MANSIONS," occupying an area 2,880 1-9 square yards at the Apollo Bunder, Bombay, held on a 99 years' Lease (from 1st November, 1900) from the Port Trustees, also the Soda Water Machinery, etc. Fittings and Furniture of the Restaurant and Provision business (including Billiard Tables, Crockery, Glass, Cutlery, Platedware, Linen, etc.,) and the Goodwill of the Restaurant and business of "W. B. Green and Co.," Provision Merchants and Caterers, etc, (established 1868), together with the right to the use of the name of "W. B. Green and Co.," which is to be SOLD with the Stock-in-Trade on hand at the completion of the purchase as a going concern.

The Executor of the late Mr. W. B. Green (who was at his death the Sole Proprietor), is prepared to receive OFFERS FOR THE PURCHASE of the above on or before 30th June, 1904.

Particulars and conditions of Sale and Form of Agreement for purchase with particulars as to the rental, and as to the business can be obtained on application to Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., 30, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Solicitors for the Executor.

The business will be sold as a going concern, and the Stock-in-Trade will be taken over by the purchaser at a valuation.

The Mansions provide seven First-class Residential Flats including the Manager's Quarters occupied by Europeans exclusively.

The building was designed by, and erected under the supervision of, Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, and was completed in 1900, and contains a lift in thorough working order, also and Oil Engine (5 Brake horse power by Ruston and Proctor) also a Dynamo and well.

If desired arrangements can be made with the Executor who has been connected with the business for 26 years past to continue his management.—Dated this 5th day of May, 1904.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Solicitors for the Executor of the late W. B. Green, deceased.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
Our Special Brands.
"A. 1." and "Elephant."

REWARD of Rs. 100 will be paid to any one who brings to our notice any INFRINGEMENT of our BRAND by any unscrupulous person and secures a conviction in the Police Court.

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
67, Meadows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

A FORTUNE.

In the event of a stroke of good fortune you can win 600,000 Marks, say £30,000 sterling. | The payment of the prizes is guaranteed by Government. First drawing: June 16th.

GERMAN GREAT MONEY LOTTERY
of the State of Hamburg.

You are invited to participate in the
CHANCES OF WINNING

In the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which
M. 10,856,562 or about £542,828 sterl.
SURELY HAVE TO BE WON.

The entire number of Tickets issued is 111,000 of which 53,795, consequently nearly one half of all Tickets issued must draw a prize.

The highest prize in the most fortunate case will eventually be:

600,000 Marks or about £30,000 sterl.

Especially there are the following principal prizes:—

Premiums:			Prizes:		
1 of 300,000 M	abt. £	15,000	1 of 40,000 M	abt. £	2,000
1 of 200,000 M	„	10,000	4 of 30,000 M	„	1,500
1 of 50,000 M	„	2,500	5 of 20,000 M	„	1,000
1 of 45,000 M	„	2,250	3 of 15,000 M	„	750
2 of 40,000 M	„	2,000	16 of 10,000 M	„	500
1 of 35,000 M	„	1,750	40 of 5,000 M	„	250
1 of 30,000 M	„	1,500	100 of 3,000 M	„	150
Prizes:			165 of 2,000 M	„	100
1 of 100,000 M	„	5,000	619 of 1,000 M	„	50
1 of 80,000 M	„	4,000	812 of 400 M	„	20
1 of 60,000 M	„	3,000	75 of 300 M	„	15
1 of 50,000 M	„	2,500			

One German Mark is equal to one English shilling.

In all the Lottery contains 53,795 prizes and 8 premium prizes.

The latter are additional prizes awarded in each drawing to the respective ticket drawn the last with a principal prize in accordance with the regulations of the official prospectus.

These 53,795 prizes must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.

The highest possible prize 1st drawing amounts to M. 50,000, increases in 2nd drawing to M. 55,000, in 3rd to M. 60,000, in 4th to M. 70,000, in 5th to M. 75,000, in 6th to M. 80,000 and finally in 7th drawing to Marks 600,000.

The official cost for participation in the first two drawings amounts to

£ — 18sh.—d. for a full ticket
£ — 9 „ — „ for half a ticket
£ — 4 „ 6 „ for one quarter of a ticket.

Half resp. quarter tickets will entitle to one half resp. one quarter of the amount, won by the respective number named on the ticket.

The stakes for participation in the following drawings as well as the exact price-table, are indicated in the official prospectus, which I send on demand gratis in advance. The prospectus is also sent gratis with every order. After the drawing I shall forward to every ticket-holder the official list of the winning-numbers.

THE PAYMENT AND FORWARDING OF THE AMOUNTS WON

to those concerned will have my special and prompt attention, and with the MOST ABSOLUTE SECRECY.

☞ REMITTANCE OF MONEY can be made by BANK-NOTES by Registered Letter or by Post-Office-Order.

☞ On account of the approaching drawing of the prizes, please address the orders immediately in all confidence direct to

SAMUEL HECKSCHER SENR.
Banker,
at HAMBURG, Germany.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5
Second do. .... „ 2-8
Third do. .... „ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions .... As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... As. 8 per line
Second do .... „ 4½
Third do .... „ 3½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum............	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly............	„ 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum .... Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 200 BUNDLES DAMAGED BASIC STEEL SHEETS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 2 Shed, Victoria Dock, on account of the concerned and S. S. Australia—

P—200 bundles basic steel sheets, 10 to 12 sheets in a bundle damaged by sea water

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Queen's Road, opposite the Marine Lines Station, the handsome household furniture, glassware crockery platedware, books, D. B. fowling piece by W Cashmore, swords, daggers, sword sticks, Chinese fur coat, handsome pictures, nearly new patent leather English harness by Henry Peat of London, single harness by Peat walnut wood single cot and marble top table, mahogany large wardrobe in 3 pieces &c. the property of Lt-Col J. K. Kanga I. M. S.

The property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly, (Tramway Line), Parel Road, opposite Sir Tharia Topan's bungalow, the valuable and handsome teak wood and blackwood household furniture, made to order such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, large ice box, marble top table and teapoys, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined plush, jardiniers, cabinet, pictures, carpets table and hanging lamps, cottage piano, plate bound nearly new banjo by Rose, single and double bedsteads, mahogany dressing and wash hand tables by Maple and Co. London, chest of drawers, mirror door almira, large stove, revolving top office table with Chubb's lock, platedware, glassware and crockery, etc, the property of J. F. Wood, Esq. going up country.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Cromby House, 2nd floor, Ormiston Road, Apollo Reclamation, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture platedware, crockery and glassware, mahogany square pianoforte, iron safe lady's bicycle, windproof lamps, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, etc., the property of C. Schultz, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 p m the effects of the late Mr. J. H. Harris consisting of dining and round tables teapoys, easy chairs, cupboards clothes presses, iron single cots with chain mattresses, chains, Cambay carpets, table lamps, cooking intensils &c

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th May, 1904.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th Inst at 2 P.M. in the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard Mazagon—

A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings, etc., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cutting, old flags, old ropes, platedware, brass, copper, lead, and old iron chairs, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches broken glass and crockeryware boats, Europe rope, brass fittings, knives carpets, old wood and iron blocks, iron wire, iron yards, iron pipe, flat and spring steel and miscellaneous other articles.

One dynamo engine and armatrix (electric light).

Purchasers will have to pay customs duty etc., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of Auction.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, F. P. Bales of cotton &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th Inst at 2 P. M. at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings bundles of screws, part of tents, boxes of tea, luggage, glass ware, looking glass, crackers, camphor, hats, soap venegar, cylender oil cotton and coir ropes cocoanut, bagging, pickau and shovels, F. P. Bales burnt cotton, cigars, iron bars and hoops, steel hoops, iron wheel, bolts and nails alum Mangalore tiles immitation silk thread husks, brass bars corrugated iron sheets, tamarind, chairs, kajgoo, turmuric, bar jungli, leather pieces, horns, grease, coal, parched rice, cotton and waste cotton, seeds cotton seeds, Hurra, old record and waste papers, iron hoops and bends, and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th May, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sergent House, Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Dantia House, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, drawing room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyrahs marble top dressing and wash-hand table first rate pictures and oleographs, one handsome sweettoned ebonized cottage piano, in very good order, wooden and terracotta figures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Singapore cane chairs, marble clocks, iron safe, 21 days plate glass square brass clock, striking half hour and hour, sewing machine, Persian carpets, copper utensils, baba perambulators, bicycles, &c. &c., the property of C. B. McDonald Esq, Assistant Collector of Income Tax.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 grey Arab quiet in harness and saddle
1 bay pony quiet in harness

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst at 1 p m, Messrs BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marsya Hill, Mazagon, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumb waiters, drawing room sofas and chairs hall cabinets rich carpets, table ornaments, wall hanging and hall lamps brass and iron single and double bedstead, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, rich pictures, one "Schaeffer and Schneider" square piano, teapoy and tables, copper utensils, one lot choice and plants in tubs and pots &c. &c, the property of H. Wadham Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th May, 1904.

THE
BERNDORF
METAL WORKS,
OF ARTHUR KRUPP,

Berndorf, in Austria

by this present take liberty to bring again their

GERMAN SILVER
SHEET & WIRE

under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE.

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations,



Orders can only be accepted through Houses domicilep in Europe according to long established custom.

Berndorf, in Austria. December 1904.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 23.

SILVER—		
Spot in New York	55 1-8	=
EXCHANGES—		
New York Demand	4·86 5-8	=
COTTON		
Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,000	
Do. lastyear	4,200	
Exports to Great Britain	3,000	
Do. do Continent	Nil	
In New York—		
Spot	13·35 + 20	
Futures, month of July	12·97 + 14	
Do. do. December	10·72 − 6	
In New Orleans—		
Spot	13 + 1-8	
Futures, month of Aug.	12·44 + 9	
Do. do. Nov.	10·55 − 3	
Tone at close	steady,	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 23rd May, 1904 :—

Cotton	12,182	bales.
Wheat	86,208	cwts.
Linseed	34,412	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	17,814	"
Gingellyseed	5,457	"
Poppyseed	13,041	"
Groundnuts	Nil	
Castorseed	1,745	"
Rice	22,691	"
Myrabollams	2,606	"
Cottonseed	5,392	"
Mowraseed	nil	
Gram	6,684	"
Joowar	7,577	"
Maize	263	"

BOMBAY, TUESDAY MAY 24.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 7-32d 3-16.
Do 6	do	do		1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3	do	do		170 1-4 1-70
Marks 3	do	do		138 1-2
Hongkong 30	Days'	Sight		130 1-2
Shanghai 30	do	do		181 1-2
Japan 30	do	do		148

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone quiet

Cash	Rs.	98-0
1st Settlement 31st May	"	97-15
2nd do 30th June	"	97-11

Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 19th May 4 do
Bank of Bengal do 19th May 4 do
Bank of Madras do 17th May 6 do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone easier.			
Ready	5	4	0
Rapeseed.—Tone easier			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	14	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	3	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	6	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet			
Ready	5	5	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet			
Ready	20	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady
Soft red Ahmedabad. Rs. 28-8
Club, No. 1 Rs. 27-8
Hard Red Rs. 24

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone quiet
Estimated sales bales 6,000
Imports do 28,000

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7·07	7·02	6·98
+ 2	+ 2	+ 2
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**
6·76	6·17	5·94
+ 2	− 6	− 5
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5·87	5·84	5·83
− 5	− 5	− 5

COTTON.—There is no change to report in this market to-day. A fair enquiry exists for spot purchases by the mills but no hear of little doing by exporters. Official quotations are unaltered.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	244	230	223	May 25
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	256	244	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	256	244	...	"
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M-G.	256	250	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	247	239	"
Jalgaum do.	...	248	240	"
Khandwa do.	...	252	...	...
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) / Karanja do. do. do. / Akola do. do. do.	259	252		"
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	260	253	...	"
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	265	258	...	
Broach (M.-G.)	300	290	...	"
Surat (M.G.)	318	308	...	"
Bhownugger (M G.)	263	251	...	"
Do. (H.-G.)	260	248	238	"
Muttia (M. G.)	254	242	...	"
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	280	"
Western	...	...	270	"
Dhollera (M-G.)	265	253	243	"
Do (H.-G.)	262	250	240	"
Comptee (M G)	...	...	280	

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

The following appointments and postings are ordered :—Cap A H Kane From No 77 Co R G A to Adjut and Instructor in Gunnery at Karachi Capt C E Forestier-Walker from No 82 Co R G A to Commandant Frontier Garrison Artillery Kohut Capt J D Sherer from Adjut and Instructor in Gunnery Karachi to No 59 Co R G A Lieut W L Campbell from No 51 Co R G A to No 55 Co R G A on promotion Lieut A D Murray from 22nd Derajat Mountain Battery to No 61 Co R G A on promotion 2nd Lieut C L Garnett from No 19 Co R G A (attached) to No 51 Co R G A

With reference to Command Order No, 438 of 1904, the following is the composition of the Dist and Station Staff, Bombay Command, from the 1st June 1904,

Aden Dist—1 Depy Assist Adjut-Genl Maj C H U Price, D S O, 127th Baluch L I 1 Brig Maj, Maj C E R Harsey, R I R.

Bombay Dist—2 Depy Assist Adjut-Genls Maj G S Broome 129th Baluchis Maj C E Baynes, 32nd Lancers 1 Brigad Maj, Capt H C Johnstone, Somersetshire L I.

Deesa Dist—1 Depy Assist Adjut Genl, Maj C M Cartwright, 36th Jacobs's Horse 1 Brigade Maj, Capt A W Abercrombie, Connaught Rangers,

Mhow Dist—2 Assist Adjut Genls Lieut Col C T Robins R A Lieut Col H H Aspinall, I A 1 Depy Assist Adjut Genl Maj F L Vincent, 37th Lancers.

Nagpore Dist—1 Depy Assist Adjut-Genel, Capt G R M Church, R G A 1 Brigade Maj, Capt C O O Tanner, 129th Baluchis,

Poona Dist—2 Assist Adjut Genls Col H S FitzGerald, C B British service Lieut-Col C F Stevens, I A 1 Depy Assist Adjut-Genl Capt H B Dyson Royal Scots,

Quetta Dist—2 Assist Adjut-Genls Col F H Kelly, R Eng Col J C Yong, D S O British Service 1 Depy Assist Adjut-Genl, Capt J O B Minogub, W Y Reg,

Sind Dist—1 Depy Assist Adjut-Genl Maj C W Garraway R I Regl 1 Brigade Maj, Maj S M Edwardes, D S O, 112th Infantry.

Station Staff—1 Station Staff Officer 2nd Class Nusseerabad Capt J G Griffith 32nd Lancers 2 Station Staff Officers 3rd Class Ahmednagar—Kirkee—Major G A Brownrigg 107th Pioneers

The undermentioned Officers have qualified for promtion to the rank of Lieut—2nd Lieut A H Kvafis Gwynne 1 8th B Rol F A 2nd Lieut T H Ireston 2nd Batt E L Rgt 2nd Lieut K L H M Heath attached 2nd Bat W Rgt 2nd Lieut R G Maclaine 2nd Batt Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders

The undermentioned Officers and Non-Commissioned Officer have passed in the language and tests specified—Capt Forestier Walker C E No 82 Co Ro G A Higher standard Persian at Quetta 11th April, Lieut Lorimer E 37th Lancers Baluch Horse Higher standard Urdu Rawalpindi 4th Jan, Lieut May H S Roy Engi Higher standard Urdu Quetta 11th April, Lieut Riall M B B 1st Batt W Ys Reg Higher standard Urdu at Quetta 11th April, Lieut Mason A R L No 9 Mountain Battery R G A Lower standard Urdu at Quetta 11th April, 2nd Lieut Roberts W H Royal Engineers Lower standard Urdu at Quetta 11th April, 2nd Lieut Reilly N E 110th Mahratta L I attached 128th Pioneers Lower standard Urdu at Quetta 11th April, 2nd Lieut LeW C N. Unattached List attached 1st Batt West Yorkshire Regt Lower standard Urdu at Quetta 11th April, Lance-Sergeant Phillips R C G 1st Bat W Y Regi Lower standard Urdu at Quetta 11th April.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty :—

105th Mahratta—Lieut-Col A Beale for one year Pension service twenty-fifth year, commenced 13th August 1903

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, Conductor F S Stafford Ordnance Department for one year

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, Conductor J Williams, Ordnance Depart for six months

The undermentioned Warrant Officer has been granted an extention of leave by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India :—Conductor C Elliott, Ordnance Depart for six months, on private affairs

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have leave of absence :—1st Batt Hampshire Regiment—Capt A T Penny, for three months on medical certificate Capt A T Beckwith (Adjutant) for three months on medical certificate 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regt—Lieut E Morton for six months on medical certificate—Indian Sub ordinate Medical Depart—I—2nd Class Assis Surg G R Chamarett in India for six months on medical certificate under Article 960 Army Regulations India Volume I Part I 2nd Class Assist Surg D Noronha in India for six months on medical certificates under Article 980 Army Regulations India Volume 1 Part I Bombay Command Order No 338 of 1104 so far as it relates to 4th Class Assist Surge L P Gernon is hereby concelled

SAYS the "Daily Telegraph"—A distinguished British officer, a few years ago, after a prolonged and thorough study of the military organisation of Japan, summed up his deliberate judgment in the remark that the Japanese are "Goorkhas—with brains !" It would be hard to imagine a more formidable combination.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

HADOW—MARGARY—April 27, at St John's Church Barrackpur, by the Rev W H Carelese, M A, Frederick Austen Hadow (P W D State Railways), eldest son of the Rev George Randolpe Haw of Wylye, Wiltshire to Kaite Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Henry Villiers Margary Ceylon, and of Mrs Margary, of Bedford, England,

DEATHS.

McDONELL—May 8, at Naraingunj, Angus Rae, son of Angus McDonell, aged one year and six months,

ROSS—May 12, at San Thome, Elizabeth Rose, aged 90 years, for many years a resident of the place.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m., High water 8-0m., 7-58a. Low water, 1-39m., 1-50a.

Bombay Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.

HARIKIRTAN AT JHEVER BAUGH.—A general gathering of the Hindus of this city was held last evening at the Jhever Baugh to celebrate "Empire Day." The attendance was fairly large, A ceremony called the "Harikirtan" was held by a Brahmin priest and prayers were offered for the prosperity of the British Empire.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. to-morrow and Friday the 26th and 27th Instant.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Umlazi via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m, on the 30th and 31st Instant.

SUICIDE OF A MILL HAND.—At the Morgue yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Dawlata Dhondu, a mill-hand aged twenty-two years. For the last four days the deceased had been ill with fever. On Tuesday he became delirious and left home unnoticed. On a search being made subsequently his body was found floating in a well off Nalgaum Road, about a hundred yards away from his house. A verdict of suicide, while in the delirum of fever, was returned.

NOT IDENTIFIED.—The body of a Eurasian girl, aged about nineteen years, was seen floating in the sea about twenty feet from the Ballard Pier on Monday, It was brought ashore by the Water Police and a bataki was beaten all over the city, but nobody came forward to indentify the body. The deceased wore a blue cotton dressing gown with white spots with bodice, and white shoes. She had also three silver bracelets on the right and two on the left arm. An inquest was held on the body of the deceased at the Morgue, when an open verdict was returned,

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—Further wedding rejoicings were held on Sunday, writes our Bhownagar correspondent, when about three hundred guests were present to partake of refreshments and witness Mr. Bhosley's performance of equestrian and acrobatic feats in Lilambaugh which was illuminated with electric, gas, and kanir lights. At night there was a display of fire-works. On Monday a garden party was given in Motibaugh by the Diwan Saheb. On Friday last the heat was so oppressive in Bhownagar, that the thermometer marked 113° Fahrenheit. A severe thunder storm passed over Khakaria on Saturday when showers of rain fell.

MUSIC AT MESSRS. W. B. GREEN AND CO.—By kind permission of Capt. Bailey, the Band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. Fredilis Band Master, commencing at 7 p. m., to-day :—

March	The Old Folks at Home	M Fredilis
Intermezzo	Indoris	Andre
Valse	Dream of Spring	Ollerenthow
Selection	Leslie Stuart's Song	Allan
Cake Walk	Whistling Rufus	Kerry Mills
Selection	Coster Songs	Godfrey
Polka	Mein Reschen	Fanger

CRUSHED UNDER A BEAM.—On Monday at Chimna Gullie, Mandvie, a house belonging to Fakir Mahomed Peerbhoy, a Mahomedan, was being pulled down under the orders of its owner by a number of labourers. Haji Fakir Mahomed, a son of the owner and one Mahomed Ali were inspecting the work when a wooden beam with the framework attached to it accidentally got dislodged from the first floor of the house and came to the ground, where Haji Fakir Mahomed and Mahomed Ali were and caused severe injuries to both. Both were removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment, but the former died on the way, and the latter about an hour after his admission to the hospital.

THEFT FROM A TEA SHOP—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup. Sub Inspector Browning charged Fashe Cassum, a Mahomedan, with the theft of three copper pots valued at about Rs. 10, belonging to Mahomed Ismail, a Bori tea-shop keeper in Mutton Road. It appeared from the evidence that on Monday night about eleven o'clock the complainant closed the door of his shop and fell asleep without fastening it from inside. Early in the morning the accused happened to pass by and finding a convenient opportunity, entered the shop and removed the articles. He was however arrested on suspicion by a policeman, while going along the road with the pots. The complainant was then found out and he identified the property as his. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted one previous conviction. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

QUESTION OF OWNERSHIP.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. C. H. Setalwad disposed of the case in which Inspector Murray charged Yakub Bhaiji, a Mahomedan, with causing damage by not taking care of his buffalo. The facts of the case have already been reported. On the 15th instant one Mr. Murdoch was driving his trap along Churney Road when a buffalo ran into the horse causing injury to the animal. The accused pleaded that at the time of the occurrence he was not the owner of the buffalo, and that he had sold it previously to one Kenson Hiroo. He further stated that the buffalo was being taken away by a coolie engaged by Kenson. His Worship on the evidence held that the accused was not responsible for what had occurred, as he was not the owner of the buffalo at the time of the occurrence The accused was acquitted.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths	Death from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	12	7	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	18
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	12	8	25
F Parel, Sowree and Sion	3	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	4	2	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	7
Total	33	22	98
Total plague deaths to date	275,774	227,605	
Same date last year	36	37	120

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending yesterday was 686 as against 712 during the previous week. Of the total number 160 died of plague which showed a decrease of 83 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 793 which included 225 deaths from plague.

MR. Poyntz, assistant in the Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital, has been attacked with plague.

HONG-KONG is shortly to have electric overhead tramways, Mr. J. Gray Scott, late borough electrical engineer of Croydon, being in charge. The system will be opened within three months—the work of laying the lines, &c., having commenced in May last year. Twenty-six cars have been ordered from Messrs. Dick Kerr & Co., Preston, of two types—one carrying 16 people inside and 20 outside.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the city of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in their new offices, Esplanade Road, Fort, Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, presiding. There were present: Brigadier General Proudfoot, Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Sir Balchandra Krishna and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Secretary.

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION.

The Board considered a letter stating that there was not sufficient accommodation in the new buildings for all the departments of the Trust, and that, therefore, the Special Collectors, who were to be provided with accommodation in the new office, should continue to occupy the rooms in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, as hitherto.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha expressed his great surprise that the new offices which had been occupied only for about two months, should so soon be found insufficient to accommodate the various departments including that of the Special Collectors. It was clear that those who drew up the plans of the buildings had not exercised sufficient judgment and fore-sight that with the ever increasing work of the Trust, a larger accommodation would be required. If this had been done by an officer of Government in the case of a Government building, he would soon have been brought to book. The Board most express their opinion that no fore-sight had been exercised in the case of their new buildings.

The matter was the postponed to enable members to study the papers relating to the question, and in in the meantime it was resolved that the Special Collectors should endeavour to arrange to continue the occupation of their present offices until the end of June.

GILDER STREET.

The Board discussed a letter suggesting alteratives for the development of the land west of Gilder Street.

It was resolved that the Engineer should prepare a rough estimate of the scheme, including the acquisition of private lands as shown on the plan.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO.

The Board discussed a circular on remarks by the Consulting Architect to Government on the plans of the buildings proposed to be erected on plot No. 83 Hornby Road Estate, agreed to be leased to the Bombay Telephone Co.

The plans were approved subject to the Engineer being assured that adequate appliances would be provided for pumping water on the upper floors.

RAILWAY POLICE LINES.

A letter from the Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, was considered asking whether the Trustees had any objection to a certain plot comprised in scheme No. V being taken up for Railway Police Lines.

It was resolved to address Government in terms of the note prepared by the chairman.

WODEHOUSE ROAD AND AGRIPADA ESTATES.

The Board considered Government resolutions sanctioning the street schemes on their Wodehouse Road and Agripada Estates.

It was resolved to notify the schemes, and to instruct the Engineer to call for tenders.

MR. FITZGIBBON.

The Board recorded a letter from the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust intimating that Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon A. M. I. C. E. had been elected to be a member of the Board during the absence of the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes C. I. E. on leave.

PUBLIC MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

The Board also recorded a Government resolution appointing Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, President of the Committee to consider the question of a Public Museum and Library for Bombay.

The Board then adjourned.

THE HOUSING OF THE POOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter in your issue of the 18th instant on the above subject is a very able and interesting contribution to a question of great local importance ; and to what in the large cities at Home has really become a difficult problem.

"Civis" has gone to the very root of the matter, when he says that this question is purely one of economics and cannot be satisfactorily dealt with by philanthropic, or charitable effort. Neither I venture to think, can it be left to the caprices of "Private Enterprise" which, so far as my own experience goes, has never shown itself either desirous or willing to cope with this subject, except in a spasmodic and haphazard sort of way.

The Bombay Improvement Trust is, as "Civis" points out, cumbrous and expensive, ill-conceived and unnecessary, and considering the immense powers entrusted to them, we had a right to look for great things, but they have, to say the least, miserably failed, and should be abolished, if only for their monumental incapacity.

There remains then, only the Municipality and in the interests of all concerned, it is by the "Parliament" of the City that so important a work should be taken up and carried through.

"Civis" also discusses the excessive cost, and the large and unwieldy staff of the Health Department, and I think his indictment is well timed. But I cannot agree with him that the sanitary work of the City is being well done. Everywhere you find those in positions of authority, instead of looking into things themselves, delegating the work to some underling, who again passes it on to somebody else and these men having no proper training in Sanitary science are utterly incompetent, Nowhere do we find any trace of that energy and activity so necessary in a City like Bombay. In many instances the officers seem to exist only to draw their salary. They certainly do very little to earn it.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, May 22nd. J. W. H.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Caledonia which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, with the English mails brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Morley Mrs	Angus Mr M A
Kennedy Mr R H	Adamson Mr G
Kennedy Mr M	Reeves Miss S
Kennedy Mrs	Thomas Mrs
Lushington Mr P W	Solomon Miss
Sandys Mrs and 2 infants	Houpt Miss
Chanders Miss	Hunter Miss M
Haig Rev J S and Mrs	Nawab Possur Yar Jung
Somerville Lt H G S	Stuart Asist Surgeon W
Hargreaves Mr H	Renny-Tailyour Lt Col M
Dobbin Mr H	Strangman Mr and Mrs and 2 infants
Inglis Mr J	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Streatfield Mrs	Reynolds Mr D G
Wales Mr J A G and Mrs	Hooper Mr F E
Sanford Capt G B	Dinshaw Mr F E
Spratt Mr W H, Mrs and child	Heron Rev J
	Cookson Mr J B
Chadwick Mr B D	Hawkes Miss C M
Chadwick Mr D	Gaisford Mrs
Arnold Major B S	Macdonald Mrs M
Dundas Mr	Forrest Mrs A M
Paxtor Major A F	Balkwill Mr H
Mead Mr H R and Mrs	Keddie Mr J
Hood Capt E F	Ali Khan Mr E

FILIPINO MUTINEERS SENTENCED.

STERN PUNISHMENT.

BY the latest exchanges from the Philippines we learn says the "Shanghai Mercury" that twelve of the Vigan mutineers were sentenced to 40 year's imprisonment and to pay fines of dols. 10,000 each two were sentenced to death and 31 were sentenced to imprisonment for 30 25 or 10 years In the beginning of February as our Manila correspondent notified us at the time part of the constabulary garrison of Vigan Luzon Island seized the barracks and arms armed a party of malcontents who came in from an adjoining barrio and began shooting about the town. Some of the constabulary who were not disaffected stood by their officers and one sentinel at the barrack door was shot down for resisting the mutineers. Others being cut off from their arms scattered and hid. The rioters after making a demonstration to impress the townspeople left town, carrying away about forty five stands of arms several thousand rounds of amunition a considerable sum of money, several cartloads of commissaries and other supplies, and taking with them the prisoners from the provincial jail. Colonel Scott acting chief of constabulary left Manila at once for the scene. Major Garwood, fourth district chief with headquarters in Vigan headed an expedition from there and the 11th Cavalry was ordered out from San Fernando de la Union by General Wade divison commander. In less than two weeks practically the whole mob was rounded up and the trials were begun.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 24.

Tuesday—The barometer has risen over parts of the Deccan but has fallen elsewhere. The depression over the Punjab is unchanged but a fresh depression has appeared over the Central India Plateau. Strong southerly winds prevail over the north of the Bay and inland, over Burma and Bengal, and strong westerly winds over north Bombay and west Satpuras. Elsewhere directions are somewhat irregular and at Cochin and Calicut south east winds have appeared. The mean temperature has risen over Burma and the west Gangetic plain, but has fallen elsewhere. The mean temperature is low over north-east India the Indus, Valley and east and south of the Peninsula, but is higher than usual in the districts. The highest maximum reported is 114 degrees at Akola. Rain has fallen in Assam, Bengal and the south Peninsula and a few showers are reported in the north-west Himalayas and the Deccan, Dhubri reports five inches, Mymensing and Negapatam two, and Bogra, Cherrapunjee, Jalpaiguri, Dinajpur, Cochin, Mangalore, Mysore and Nellore over one. With the change of wind to the south at Diamond Island rain will probably increase in Burma and strong southerly winds at the head of the Bay will occasion rain in Assam and a considerable part of Bengal. Over the south Peninsula the weather is unsettled and rainy and the south east winds at Cochin and Calicut may be indicative of stormy weather over the south-east of the Arabian sea. Over north-west India there has been no important change and further scattered thunder-showers are possible in north-west Himalayas.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Malta, Captain C. L. Daniel, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from China, reports having experienced moderate to fresh monsoon and cloudy weather.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamers Sirdhana, Captain E. R. Robinson, which reached here yesterday from Calcutta via coastports, met with heavy rain from Alleppey to Vingorla.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY THE 24th MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Bushire	29·779	WNW	9	81·6	76·0	52	......	4·80	− 7·23
Jask	29·734	NNW	10	87·3	77·2	47	......	4·05	− 0·24
Muscat	29·723	WNW	7	89·8	85·5	28	......	1·60	− 2·41
Aden	29·773	ENE	4	93·8	83·3	71	......	0·94	− 1·65
Lahore	29·491	N	4	111·1	79·3	43	......	7·57	+ 3·21
Sirsa	29·462	SSE	M	112·3	79·1	32	......	1·61	− 1·01
Delhi	29·524	SE	5	109·2	83·7	51	......	2·42	− 1·42
Agra	29·495	NE	4	111·0	82·4	54	......	1·06	− 0·98
Cawnpore	29·507	ENE	5	109·5	86·8	60	......	2·16	− 0·02
Allahabad	29·554	ENE	9	107·6	85·0	57	......	0·63	− 1·66
Jhansi	29·518	NE	4	113·9	89·2	50	......	2·94	+ 0·95
Jacobabad	29·517	NW	6	113·2	70·7	21	......	3·36	+ 2·11
Karachi	29·529	NNW	15	105·9	78·2	56	......	4·32	+ 3·01
Jeypore	29·513	WSW	5	110·7	79·1	19	......	1·74	− 0·18
Ajmere	29·528	W	6	106·1	83·0	22	......	1·95	+ 0·07
Deesa	29·573	S	8	112·1	75·0	30	......	0·38	− 0·30
Ahmedabad	29·596	WSW	3	110·3	80·1	40	......	1·05	+ 0·36
Bhuj	29·555	W	14	102·3	75·9	61	......	0·85	+ 0·27
Jamnagar	29·581	WSW	23	96·1	76·2	72	......	2·01	+ 0·89
Dwarka	29·595	WSW	15	87·4	75·3	81	......	0·70	......
Rajkot	29·633	W	10	107·4	65·8	42	......	1·85	+ 1·18
Bhavnagar Para.	29·634	SW	9	108·7	78·5	32	......	1·09	+ 0·27
Veraval	29·625	WNW	11	86·6	77·8	80	......	0·23	− 0·43
Neemuch	29·517	SW	13	109·1	81·7	63	......	1·70	+ 0·45
Indore	29·577	W	8	108·1	80·1	61	......	1·37	+ 0·16
Saugor	29·538	SSW	7	110·5	83·1	22	......	2·95	+ 0·20
Jubbulpore	29·562	SSE	5	111·0	86·1	40	......	2·21	− 0·74
Hoshangabad	29·571	SW	1	112·5	82·7	22	......	3·89	+ 1·81
Khandwa	29·5 2	W	9	113·2	84·1	29	......	2·10	+ 0·74
Raipur	29·548	SW	7	110·3	83·9	38	......	1·02	− 2·03
Nagpur	29·635	SSE	...	112·2	82·5	44	......	1·80	− 1·54
Amraoti	29·609	SW	10	113·5	85·5	25	......	......	......
Akola	29·594	W	6	114·0	81·9	22	......	0·86	− 1·65
Surat	29·648	SSW	10	101·2	81·6	69	......	0·81	+ 0·43
Malegaon	29·582	W	11	108·3	78·0	38	......	0·88	− 0·41
Bombay	29·679	WSW	8	94·2	81·3	75	......	0·07	− 0·69
Poona	29·658	W	17	100·5	75·3	43	......	0·51	− 2·06
Ahmednagar.	29·650	Calm	11	104·9	79·9	71	......	0·48	− 0·61
Aurangabad	29·602	WNW	15	107·1	80·2	17	......	0·44	......
Sholapur	29·638	SW	16	108·2	77·0	47	......	1·44	− 1·47
Ratnagiri	29·686	N	15	90·3	81·3	76	......	0·28	− 0·65
Bijapur	29·628	SSW	13	105·5	74·8	65	......	4·16	+ 0·66
Belgaum	29·686	WSW	16	95·3	68·3	81	0·14	5·75	+ 0·18
Mormugoa	29·695	Calm	7	89·0	79·4	83	0·02	4·00	+ 1·12
Karwar	29·700	NNE	6	88·3	75·5	78	0·05	1·92	− 1·79
Mangalore	29·706	Calm	3	89·9	73·9	77	1·02	7·45	− 1·67
Calicut	29·682	SE	8	88·7	74·2	90	0·72	18·56	+ 2·67
Cochin	29·697	SE	4	92·3	73·7	90	1·39	23·80	+ 5·25
Bangalore	29·711	WSW	7	88·3	65·8	79	0·19	16·27	+ 7·60
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·661	NE	5	93·9	73·2	53	......	4·24	+ 0·46
Masulipatam.	29·695	Calm	0	85·5	72·6	87	0·52	11·46	+ 5·55
Bellary	29·689	ESE	7	99·5	72·7	68	......	14·47	+ 9·99
Cuddapah	29·688	SE	G	97·2	73·8	78	0·22	21·61	+ 14·31
Madras	29·688	NW	5	94·0	75·0	70	0·05	38·44	+ 16·29
Coimbatore	29·703	SE	1	92·9	72·1	87	......	14·31	+ 5·21
Trichinopoly.	29·680	Calm	8	101·6	71·4	73	0·73	18·05	+ 4·38
Nagapatam	29·661	Calm	10	99·2	77·0	82	2·01	38·52	+ 3·31
Colombo	29·746	SW	12	82·0	71·0	89	0·10	30·01	− 21·08

In column Wind, "Rate per hours" L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H Heavy.

SUMMARY.

'Pressure" changes show a brisk to rapid fall over a large area, The barometer is from ·05 to ·14 of an inch below normal all over the country to the west of longitude, 78.

"Winds" are very variable in direction and the force has been strong to a gale in Cutch and at Poona, Aurangabad, Sholapur and Ratnagiri.

"Temperature"—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 13° in defect of normal at Colombo, Madras, Cuddapah, Masulipatam and Secundrabad and 5. to 12. in excess in many places to the north of latitude. 20. The maximum varied from 116° at Akola to 82° at Colombo and the minimum from 89° at Jhansi to 60° at Banglore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in Bombay and Madras Presidency, in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast.

Rain amounting to about two inches has fallen at Negapatam ; about an inch and half at Cochin about an inch at Mangalore, about three-quarters of an inch at Calicut and Trichinopoly and light to moderate showers at Colombo, Madras, Cuddapah, Masulipatam, Bangalore, Karwar and Mormugao.

Weather is slightly unsettled and suspicious on and off the South Malabar Coast.

E. A. KENYON,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

MAHOMEDAN GATHERING AT GODHRA.

ON Saturday last an extraordinary general meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Godhra, the first of its kind was convened by the Honorary Secretary in the Zaburkhan Hall, when a tea party was given in honour of three members of the Anjuman, who recently returned from a pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina. The President of the Anjuman, Mr. Frederick Pratt, I. C. S., Collector Panch Mahals being unavoidably absent, the Honorary Secretary was voted to the chair. The Chairman congratulated the Hajis on the accomplishment of their auspicious pilgrimage and dwelt on the difficulties and hardships of pilgrims—the danger from the Beduin freebooters and the unfair treatment received at the hands of the Mecca authorities. The speaker suggested the advisablity of adopting measures calculated to mitigate the sufferings of the pilgrims The Hajis in reply suitably thanked the chairman for the honour done to them. A resolution was passed viz—that the contemplated special school for Mahomedan girls should be opened during the next month, that the subscribers to the fund be thanked for the subscriptions and that they should be requested to remit the same at their early convenience. The Hajis were presented with bouquets and were garlanded by the Chairman. The distribution of Pan-supari to the members, and sugar cakes to children terminated the proceedings.

THE death is announced from Saigon of Norodom I., King of Cambodia, who was crowned in 1860, and recognised the French protectorate in 1863. King Norodom held his throne by alleged Divine right, and boasted a long series of laudatory titles. In Cambodia there are two Kings, the second, or Vice King, being a General, the younger brother of the first King, and his heir presumptive.

IT has hitherto been believed that white men were free from the danger of being attacked by the terrible and mysterious "sleeping sickness" which is exterminating the black inhabitants of whole districts on the Congo. Information, however, has now been received which makes it impossible to hold this belief any longer. The last vessel which arrived at Antwerp from the Congo had among its passengers a young European suffering from the disease.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Balmoral, 2519 tons, Captain A W Cole, sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Labuan, 2293 tons, Captain J S Gardiner sailed yesterday for Trieste and Venice with a general cargo

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod 3043 tons, Captain R K Cowie, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Gulf of Trinidad, 1604 tons, Captain T Hughes, sailed yesterday for Jedah with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

THE steamer Metis, 2167 tons, Captain R Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius 12th May, with a cargo of Sugar and ten deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirdhana, 2074 tons, Captain E R Robinson arrived in harbour to-day from Calcutta 11th April via coast ports, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers,

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Malta, 3500 tons, Captain C L Daniel, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Shanghai 3rd May via intermediate ports, with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr A Shanks, Lieut Dawding, R G A, Lieut Cameron, Mr and Mrs Scott Smith, Mr J K Swimington, Mr J N Fahen, Mr W C Franess, Mr A Servitas, Mr and Mrs L H Hausmann, and infant, and eight deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Pomone	Comdr Jones	Royal Indian
H M S Perseus	Capt M R Hill	Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast		Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie	Lt Comdr Rowland	R I Marine
R I M S Mayo	Lt-Comdr Gr Gardner	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Lt Comdr Rowsell	R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	Survey steamer
Torpedo Boat No. 100	—	—
Do No 102	—	—
Do No 103	—	—

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 24.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda		The Captain
Fazul Karim	686	Nacoda		G Muthwani
Palitana	1134	Lemarchand		M M & Co
Jelunga	3361	Windebank		M M & Co
Huzara	1336	McClelland		M M & Co
Ormidale	2305	Hamilton		W & A G & Co
Avoca	3410	Lowe		M M & Co
Canara	1216	Carey		M M & Co
Nordpol	2428	Stoltz		K Nixon & Co
Phoenecia	2018	Kent		A Montochoffe
Bengal	2380	Phillips		P & O Co
Santhia	3352	Phillips		M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davison		E Tajbhoy
Ranee	3634	Corran		T Morrison & Co
Lalpoora	2124	Kedslie		M M & Co
Venetia	2333	Reid		W & A G & Co
Pundit	3832	Crebbin		T Morrison & Co
Alavia	1973	Peel		E Tajbhoy
Balmoral	2650	Cole		K Nixon & Co
Strathmore	2295	King		W & A Graham & Co
Nadir	1041	McLennan		T M & Co
Akbar	1440	Baldwin		H C Joosub
Orissa	3525	Fry		M M & Co
Braunfels	1888	Retz		Glade & Co
Peninsular	2919	Cubitt		P & O Co
Cromwell	1177	Woodruff		M M & Co
Kola	497	McDiarmed		M M & Co
Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Karachi 28 5	M M & Co
Urana	3384	Thomson	—	M M & Co
Sapala	3126	Shepherd		M M & Co
Itaura	3363	Kiddall		M M & Co
Sangala	3339	Jacobs		M M & Co
Nuseri	912	Mylcrist		B & P S N Co
Othello	3127	Brapley		F M & Co
Vita	500	Alton		M M & Co
Sirdhana	2064	Robinson		M M & Co
Zweena	941	Nesbitt		Shaw Wallace & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Malta s	Daniel	Shanghai May 3
24	Sirdhana s	Robinson	Calcutta, April 14
	Metis s	Brown	Mauritius, May 12

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Assaye (Transport)	Dowan	Southampton
	Goalpara s	McClelland	Persian Gulf
	Afghan s	Dexter	Mauritius, &c
	Alboin s	Ralston	Bangkok
	Gulf of Trinidad s	Hughes	Jedah
	Labuan s	Gardiner	Trieste
	Clan Macleod s	Cowie	Liverpool
	Balmoral s	Colo	Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Phoenicia for Amsterdam and Calais
" Naseri for Jedah
" Malta for London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May	Names.	Tons.	From
30	Shirley	2198	Colombo
20	Maria Valeri	2618	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

May	Names.	Tons.	For
20	Purrea	2127	Rangoon
20	Maharani	1047	Rangoon
20	Aphrodite	2568	U Kingdom
20	Pasha	3839	Bombay
20	Arratoon Apcar	2879	Hongkong
20	Rhone (ship)	1617	Demerarn
20	Bantu	2703	New York
21	Okhla	3136	Bombay
21	Laisang	2225	Hongkong
21	Wenslydale	2218	London
21	Kalibia	3149	Bombay
21	Gibraltar	2473	Bombay
21	Zillah	2112	Bombay

May 20—Steamer Musician.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward bound the Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nera from Bombay arrived at Aden yesterday morning at 9 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—50 bales wool Ewart Latham and Co ; 48 bales wool M Rutansi ; 125 bales wool C Nanji ; 500 cwt dill seed Bader and Krause ; 40 bales wool D Khimji ; 158 bales cotton Palli Bros ; 300 cwt wheat sweeping Huri Kanji ; 20 cwt tallow H and H Hassum and Co ; 115 bales wool David Sassoon and Co

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—6 bales twist Lyon and Co

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—1 bale carpets Fleming Shaw and Co : 19 bales skins R M Kooka ; 127 bales skins W and A Graham and Co 12 cwt mother of pearl shell K B Sajan ; 85 bales skins and hides W and A Graham and Co ; 49 bales hides and skins H and H Hassum and Co ; 11 bales skins and hides H Mamed Abba ; 30 cwt condiment H Muncherji and Sons

Malta s—2000 cwt Monsoon, Waghji Bechum ; 600 cwt myrabollams Arjoon Khimji

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—2 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co

FOR HULL.

Kilbrennan s—2000 cwt cotton seed David Sassoon and Co ; 1000 cwts myrabollams — Anandrao and Co; 525 cwt myrabollams A Mahadew ; 3003 cwts cottonseed John Facturi 296 cwts casterseed Volkart Brothers ; 50 bales hemp Kiddle Puve and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Springwell s—1425 bales hemp 2 bales aloe fibres D M Doongajee and Co ; 560 bales cotton 2000 cwt poppyseed 1707 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers ; 2001 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co.

Vedmont s—60 bales hemp C Heerjee and Co : 99 bales cotton Gaydum and Co ; 500 cwts rapeseed Taea and Co ; 2000 cwt rapeseed Ewart Latham and Co ; 45 0 cwts wheat 1000 cwts poppyseed and 1707 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brother ; 60 bales hemp C Heerjee and Co.

Wyneric s—100 bales cottonfly J C Tadiwalla ; 8000 cwts wheat Tata and Co ; 900 cwts myrabollams H Anandrao and Co ; 2000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros ; 4093 cwts rapeseed David Sassoon and Co : 100 cwts gum P Jethabhoy

FOR CALAIS.

Phoenicia s—20000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers,

FOR BOSTON.

Persia s—bales Iwist Finlay Muir and Co,

FOR HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—1160 bales cotton The Bombay Co ; 2000 cwt rapeseed Ernst Lam and Co ; 201 cwt mustard A Blascheck and Co ; 560 bales cotton Glade and Co : 120 bales cotton E Spinner and Co ; 478 cwt myrabollams Hanandrao and Co ; 633 cwt marabollams Ebjee Oomersey ; 1503 cwt myrabolams P Jethabhoy ; 203 cwt myrabollams K Srikisondas

Cromwell s—bales cotton The Mutsui Bussan Kaisha ; 2503 cwt myrabollams waghji Bechum ; 110 bales cotton The Bombay Co ; 00 cwt dry ginger K Canji and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—110 cwt gum H Virdhur ; 1925 cwt castorseed S J de Souza and Co

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

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ARDESHIR'S
PRIZE DRAWING.
CALCUTTA, MAY. 14.

THIS EVENING Messrs. ARDESHIR'S Premises were packed with Ladies and Gentlemen of all nationalities to witness the prize drawing. The shop was artistically arranged and illuminated by electric lamps. Mr. Ardeshir thanked the public for their patronage in the past and observing that other respectable firms were actually imitating his style and principles of business ; he wished success to them and hoped that like him they would carry out their business with fairness and secure the confidence of the public. At Mr. Ardeshir's next Drawing Sterling Silver Studs at Rs. 2 and at Rs. 3 will be given with the Prize tickets free of charge as usual. The NEXT DRAWING will be on the 13th AUGUST and TICKETS will be CLOSED on the 6th AUGUST. After refreshments the gathering dispersed. The first prize of Rs 2,000 fell to No. 36 held by Mr T J Reilly, Ruby Merchant, Rangoon, Rs 200 fell to No. 5985, Bhikaiji Sheriarji Bhamsha Kharaswar, Broach Rs 100 fell to No. 9585 held by the well known charitable order, the Little Sisters of the Poor, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. Ladies and several gentlemen of all nationalities won prizes and were paid on the spot. The remaining prizes fell all over India. The public actually witnessed the drawing and were much pleased with the fairness with which it was conducted.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1904.

THE WHITEHEAD TORPEDO.

IN these days of wars and rumours of wars, the eye turns intuitively towards blood-curdling stories of battles, actions and engagements, whether naval or military, and anything which adds to general knowledge of the subject of warlike weapons and death-dealing inventions is acceptable. Of such is an article on the Whitehead torpedo which Lieutenant G. E. Armstrong, an officer on the Retired List contributes to "Cornhill." The writer owns that it is dangerous to prophesy, but, nevertheless, knows there are few naval officers now a days who do not realise that we are fated to witness not only most remarkable discoveries and improvements in submarine ship-building, but what is just as significant in torpedo construction as well. The instruments are deadly enough as they are, but Mr. Armstrong tells us there is assuredly no finality in the size, speed, accuracy and efficiency of the Whitehead torpedo. Even now, we learn, a certain number of these weapons are being constructed with a reputed range of three thousand yards. Given a more perfect motive power and a larger capacity for the storage of it, there is a marvellous future for the automobile torpedo. Its present range is one thousand yards : its experimental range is three thousand yards, but it is anticipated that its ultimate range may be ten thousand. This attained, there is no necessity to increase its destructive powers. Two hundred pounds of detonated gun-cotton, says Mr. Armstrong, will seal the fate of the most perfect ship ever yet built. Once give the torpedo as great a range as the gun and as straight a path as the projectile, and the whole basis of naval strategy, as it exists at present, will be utterly revolutionised. The article in which the subject is discussed is, apropos the first attack on Port Arthur by the Japanese. In that attack the weapon which dealt the blow and reduced a Russian fleet in being to impotence was the Whitehead torpedo, "an engine of warfare known by name to many, but the possibilities of which had been hitherto realised only by a few."

The lay reader will learn with interest that the Whitehead torpedo is forty years old and that its form to-day is as different from what it was in the first year of its existence, as the latest type of express locomotive is from George Stephenson's old "Rocket." Improvement has followed improvement, until to-day the Whitehead torpedo ranks as a potent weapon of precision, the capabilities of which eclipse those of the gun and the ram. It is a wonderfully complicated invention, the description of which must mystify the unscientific reader. Suffice it to say that in the hands of ignorant or careless people, the Whitehead is nearly as dangerous to its friends as its foes ; but in the hands of skilful and resolute men, it is the most terrible engine of warfare which the world has ever seen. Then it is claimed that Mr. Whitehead's invention may be described without fear of exaggeration as the most truly ingenious and complicated piece of mechanism which the mind of man has hitherto produced. Ever since the day that marked its first appearance as an accepted weapon of naval warfare, it has been treated as an instrument which called for the highest professional attainments on the part of those officers and men whose duty it was to use it. It was a long time, however, before anything like precision in its use was attained. For a long time its usefulness as a practical and reliable engine of warfare still continued to be treated with only a moderate amount of consideration by the strategists and serious thinkers. Mr. Armstrong shows how the ambitious programme of torpedo-boat building, which occupied a prominent place in the navy estimates of the eighties, gradually slackened and for a time ceased altogether, the Admiralty instead devoting their attention to the building of torpedo catchers, and when that class of vessel proved to be a hopeless failure, torpedo-boat destroyers were commenced to be built. France set great store upon the possibilities of her torpedo flotilla and the Whitehead itself. But in the British Navy its value was discounted ; it was too complicated, too dependent for its successful action upon the faultless working of its delicate integral parts. Experience showed that it could not be absolutely relied upon as a weapon of precision.

The great change which restored the Whitehead to naval confidence came with the invention of the gyroscope by Mr. Obry of Trieste, an Austrian ex-naval officer. He sold his invention to Messrs. Whitehead, who improved it considerably and have fitted it to all torpedoes manufactured since that time. The gyroscope works a pair of vertical rudders and if the torpedo from any cause is deflected out of the original line of fire, the instrument, by maintaining its inherent tendency to retain its original position and direction and by means of the rudders, steers the torpedo back to its original position—just the same in fact, says Mr. Armstrong, as if a little mannikin stood inside the torpedo and steered it on a straight course. The introduction of the gyroscope Mr. Armstrong regards as marking the Renaissance of the Whitehead torpedo. By the introduction of that appliance, the severest critics of the torpedo were disarmed and it was generally recognised that at length it must be reckoned as a most serious factor in naval war. For the successful employment of the torpedo, several conditions are necessary—night, no moon, thick weather, dash and enterprise, combined with good luck and proper perception of the psychological moment. The most perfect "fire discipline on the part of the guns crews of ships assailed is called for, or they will do themselves more harm than the enemy." In carrying out torpedo operations in a channel frequented by friends and foe alike, it seems the commanders of torpedo-vessels experience the greatest difficulty in distinguishing the identity of a vessel approaching at night. In war-time, writes Mr. Armstrong, it is for obvious reasons the practice to cruise about with every light carefully obscured and, if with a fleet, the only indication which an officer of the watch has of the position of the ship ahead of him is from the small reflection which she throws on the surface of the water from a specially constructed lamp suspended over her wake. All distinguishing lights are abolished as their use would only serve to reveal the presence of the ship herself to the enemy's torpedo boats. Consequently when the commander of one of the latter vessels sees the black hull of a vessel looming out of the darkness, a mistake is highly probable. But in the handling of dangerous weapons, there is always danger to both sides. So far as the torpedo is concerned, its employment is now attended by a minimum of danger to those who carry it, a desideratum attained for the most part by the introduction of submerged tubes. The torpedo is destined to play a still more formidable part in naval warfare, and as Mr. Armstrong argues, there is no finality to its improvement.

THE LEATHER INDUSTRY. A GOOD deal of attention has been devoted recently to the leather industry of this country, and a monograph written by Mr. Rowland N. L. Chandra upon "Tanning and Working in Leather in the Province of Bengal" will be received with considerable interest. Mr. Chandra has compiled a complete history of the industry, which occupies an important place in Bengal, although regular tanneries only exist in Calcutta and its suburbs. Unfortunately those who follow the handicraft are extremely poor, and the living which they make is of the most frugal character. Recently foreign competition has greatly influenced the native industry. Raw hides and skins are now collected and bought up by hide merchants, and they are sold very extensively in Europe and America. A glance at India's trade statistics will quickly show how important this branch of commerce is becoming. Then again the natives are beginning to buy foreign made leather goods in larger quantities, and this also is having its effect upon the native artisan. The principal centres of the industry in Bengal are Calcutta, Patna, Dinapur, Darbhanga, Dacca, Cuttack, Mongbyr and Hazaribagh. In Calcutta, where there are a total of seventeen factories, seven are owned by Europeans and the remainder by natives. Mr. Chandra has collected a mass of interesting information with respect to the indigenous trade in hides and skins ; he has also compiled a list of tanning ingredients, with the uses they are put to, which are found in India. Apparently the process of tanning in India, at the present day, varies in few respects from the operation as it was carried out years ago. The process of the ordinary "muchi" orchamar is a matter of a traditional knowledge and experience devoid of science ; but we suppose the product is serviceable. At any rate, the natives of Bengal have great respect for indigenous leather. They claim that leather of foreign manufacture is showy but not good. It would be useless to attempt to indicate the details of manufacture which Mr. Chandra describes with such care. It is interesting to note, however, what he considers are the defects of indigenous tanning. He points out, in the first place, that the "muchi" has not access to hides of superior quality : and again they are not careful in removing the skin from the animal's body. Often the leather is raw and ill smelling, and it is apt to crack and rot. He points out how these defects may be remedied, and doubtless if the information reaches those for whom it is intended, it will be of much value. The prices for Indian manufactured articles are not great, though the "muchi" has a wide field to cover and there is a steady demand for his wares. We should imagine that, as the years go by, the trade of the "muchi" will steadily decrease with the increase of trade in leather and skins in bulk with foreign markets.

COTTON GROWING AT HONG-KONG. THE China mail brings news of projected experiments in cotton growing which are to be made in the New Territory of Hong-Kong. It is very evident that the efforts of the British Cotton Growing Association are bearing good fruit. In Hong-Kong, they know nothing as yet as to the growing of cotton, but there is every reason to believe that the country possesses abundant possibilities. There are at least ten thousand acres in the New Territory which might be devoted to the cultivation of cotton. The climate is likened to that of Central China or of the North West Provinces of India. In both those areas cotton growing is carried on very successfully, and in the latter province one of the best of the Indian varieties is grown. The Superintendent of the Botanical Department at Hong-Kong is very sanguine. He is distinctly of opinion that the experiment is worth making, and he has collected a good deal of information which is relevant to the matter. He says that the cotton crop would be sown in Kwang-tung before the first rains in April and would remain in the ground until the autumn, thus being independent of the North-East monsoon. There appears to be a good deal of uncertainty as to whether the dry winds, which are prevalent in Kwang-tung in the autumn, would not check the ripening of the capsules ; but, on the whole, it is thought that during the hot summer of that Province, the capsules would ripen much quicker than is usual in other parts of the world, and that the crop would mature before any danger of injury presented itself. At any rate, there is always the alternative of irrigation, and no doubt the value of the crop would more than compensate for the extra outlay necessitated by this process. The small farmers of the Kwang-tung territory are likely to undertake the cultivation of cotton, should the experiment prove successful. All these considerations have led the Hong-kong Chamber of Commerce to make a representation to the Government of the Colony to the effect that a small sum of money should be set apart in the Budget for the purchase of suitable seeds and plants which it is intended to distribute amongst the farmers in the New Territory and also for prizes to be awarded to those who obtain the best results in cultivation. They should ensure the success of the initial operations, and if success attend the first experiments, there is no doubt as to the market for the commodity when the industry is established.

WORK FOR JUSTICES. THE Government resolution, constituting three Benches of Honorary Magistrates in Bombay, is to be cordially welcomed. The frequent block of work and consequent delays in the Police Courts madesuch a measure, or the appointment of additional stipendary magistates, an absolute necessity. The arrangement that has been made in preference to an increase of salaried Police Court Justices has the advantage that it gives the body of honorary Justices something to do and will make an honour that is at present much coveted a greater distinction than it is. Government, it seems to us, have acted wisely in limiting the first appointments to the three Benches to a selection from the general body of Justices of the Peace, instead of following the plan observed in England. There the position of Justice of the Peace carries with it magisterial functions as a matter of course, but probably it would be otherwise if appointments to the office had become as general as in Bombay. The recent tendency to restrict the number of new appointments and the prospect of elevation to the magisterial Bench should contribute to enhance the public estimation of a title which was in danger of depreciation by a too free bestowal. The gentlemen who have been selected, with the concurrence of the Justices themselves, to initiate the new departure, seem to be admirably qualified to do what is expected of them, and it may be anticipated that their success will soon lead to the extension of the system which Government promise. With the constitution of the Benches at Dadar, Girgaum and Mazagon, and the convenience in the despatch of petty sessional business which is involved, some acknowledgement of the services of those who have worked to that end is deserved ; and the Justices of the Peace will, no doubt, heartily congratulate Mr. Leslie on the success of his efforts to secure the result which has been achieved.

TIME LIMIT IN CRICKET. THE experiment of playing an inter-county match on a time-limit basis, cricket lovers will be interested to learn, quite failed as a test of the merits of the time-limit rules, but it brought out a useful thing in the frame to preserve the bowlers' and batsmen's foothold, and there may be some advantages in the sixty-yards boundary. Even if the experiment does not prove successful, the two counties which engaged in the trial, Notts and Yorkshire, will merit congratulation for the simple and sufficient reason that they have taken the trouble to do something. Without fully going into the details of the scheme, its main points may be explained. It provides that instead of each side having the use of all its batsmen in each innings for as long as they can stay in up to the call of time on the third day, neither side may occupy the wicket for more than eight and a half hours in its two innings taken together, nor for more than four and a quarter hours in its first innings. In the event of one or both sides failing to stay in for the four and a quarter hours in the first innings, the total time saved is added on to the time allowed for the two second innings in equal proportion—e.g., if Notts is out in three and a half hours in its first innings, and Yorkshire in four hours, the hour saved is added on to their second innings, so that each has four and three quarter hours allowed for its second innings. The failure of the scheme on first trial will not cause general disappointment amongst cricket lovers, as like the proposed alteration in the l-b-w. rule it had its critics. Any tinkering with the old rules of the game is to be deprecated, and we are with those who view with disfavour any such attempts.

CAPTAIN MOORE, Resident Surgeon, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, was a little better last night.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 9th April, amounted to Rs. 1,729 ; the total earnings from 1st January to 9th April being Rs. 26,979.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 9th April amounted to Rs. 3,966, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,218. Total earnings from 1st January to 9th April were Rs. 53,348, amounting to an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 11,810.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 9th April amounted to Rs. 18,753, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,429. Total earnings from 1st January to 9th April were Rs. 2,28,230 amounting to a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,43,710.

THE Amir of Kabul has just appointed Mirza Shah Beg Khan, formerly Secretary to his Highness Abdur Rahman, to be Financial Commissioner of Afghanistan. He will have his headquarters at Kabul but will have to make periodical tours through the Provinces. The State Treasury is reported to have just had a lucky windfall in the shape of twelve lakhs of rupees, the value of property left by Sardar Abdul Aziz Khan, Tokhi, late Governor of Turkistan, who died without direct heirs. Due provision has been made for maintenance allowances to the four widows of the Sardar. Other news from Kabul is to the effect that the Amir proposes to open branch factories at Herat and Mazar-i Sharif for the manufacture of arms and ammunition. It has been found that great delay occurs in forwarding rifles and cartridges from the Kabul factories to the Herat and Turkistan garrisons, and hence the new scheme for more extended manufacture. Sardar Ghulam Ali Khan, one of the Amir's brothers, who is now at Mazar-i-Sharif, is to superintend the building of a factory there and to appoint an assistant at Herat. Furthermore, leather tanning and boot making is to be undertaken in those two towns, with a view to meeting military requirements. It remains to be seen whether full effect will be given to the official orders on these subjects : new projects are apt to drag in Afghanistan.

THE War Department at Washington has received a sample of the Japanese war ration. Each soldier gets a ration of pressed fish, in shape and size like a plantain, meant to last for a week, and a little rice. This supply, which would certainly seem insufficient for European soldiers, suits the Japanese who are, says the "Memorial Diplomatique" ichthyophagous and vegetarians.

A JAPANESE THEATRICAL COMPANY IN RUSSIA.

EXPERIENCES OF A LONDON MANAGER.

[BY T. H. M. H.]

A SHORT time before the development of the present situation between Russia and Japan a bold invasion of the Tsar's dominions was undertaken by a London theatrical manager at the head of a company of Japanese artists. Their adventures in the land of the Muscovite will be absorbing reading when, as it is hoped, they materialise in book form. Many of their experiences, by throwing a light on Russian character and the curious methods of Russian officialdom, are specially interesting at the present juncture. They journeyed through Russia, giving performances at many large centres like St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kieff, and Warsaw. Wherever they went they drew crowded houses, writes T. H. M. H. in the "Pall Mall Gazette." "This was undoubtedly due," says the manager, to the evident anxiety of the Russians to see the Japanese, against whom the idea of an armed struggle had unquestionably been long a matter of expectation. In fact, I gathered from Russians that as long as two years ago the possibility of an attack upon Japan was seriously considered by the Russian Government.

"The difficulty of travelling through Russia with a theatrical company and all its impediments, must be experienced to be appreciated. Russian police and officials seem to exist mainly for the purpose of throwing obstacles in your way, using their power, of course, for their own pecuniary advantage. At Warsaw we had a serious round with the management of the Imperial Theatre, to start with.

"I required some trifling alteration in the stage arrangements which militated against the smoothness of our performance. The whole thing might have been done in a quarter of an hour, but the chance afforded to the Russian official to bluster and badger to his heart's content—to get you under, in fact—was too good to be lost. I was told the alteration was utterly impossible. I insisted upon my requirements being carried out before I proceeded.

"The director of the theatre was accordingly communicated with, and in the meantime my impresario, a German, got into a state of abject terror, beseeching me to give way or at any rate to call myself an American, anything rather than English against which the alliance with Japan had already created a strong feeling. I declined to consider either suggestion ; and presently the great man, a military officer in full uniform with the usual decorations was announced.

"It was the afternoon of the day we were to open, and as I stood on the stage the director emerged from the wings in all his glory and, fixing a glare upon me, strode forward with his chest blown out and his chin up as though he fully expected me to collapse in a heap on the boards."

Mr. Jackson who is six foot odd and broad in proportion, an old Rugby forward of the best type, goes on to say :—

"I stood perfectly still, with my hands in my pockets and returned his stare until he came close up to me, when, after a good look into one another's eyes, finding I didn't budge, he called up reinforcements in the shape of half a dozen other uniformed satellites. Surrounded by the whole crowd, I was again told that my request was refused, and that I must proceed without. I thereupon declined to give my performance at all and as their demeanour got threatening I pulled out my passport which provided it is in order I have always found an invaluable "dernier ressort" in dealing with Russian officials. I was not disappointed. Finding me impervious to bluff and bluster they astonished me by absolutely curling up without more ado and allowing me to have my way. The methods of Russian officialdom politics and diplomacy" observed the manager "are those of the ass in the lion's skin.

"At Kieff we had another strange experience of Russian aggression. At one of our opening nights a large number of Russian officers of the garrison, who were in the audience, swarmed on to the stage and commenced to make themselves at home, appearing to consider they had as much right to be there as in the seats they had paid for. Their demeanour was anything but pleasant to my Japanese company, especially towards the women, and as they were also very much in the way, I requested them to return to the auditorium. They refused, and one of their seniors present informed me that Russian officers would go anywhere they pleased. Even when the curtain went up they declined to leave the stage and it was only when I ordered it to be lowered and refused to proceed with the performance that they sullenly retired.

"You may gather some idea of the liberty of the subject in Russia from an incident which occurred at this time in the theatre at Kieff. One evening some official arrangements displeased the people, and a manifestation of popular feeling took place in the gallery, just as it might in London. Now, as the occupants of these seats paid us about three roubles for them, it will be understood that they were by no means of the lowest classes of the people. Let British Galleryites and first-nighters consider what happened, and be thankful they were not born subjects of the Great White Tsar. The Governor was present and enraged by the noise immediately sent soldiers who made prisoners of the whole gallery "en bloc," marched them out and thought them, men and women alike, after which they were all locked up in the town goal.

"Although the novelty of our performance never failed to draw good houses, the Russians always affected to think very little of Japanese talent. The Governor of Warsaw, during an interview which I had with him before leaving that place, said to me, 'Well, Mr. Jackson, we have to thank you for one thing.' I wondered what he was about to congratulate me upon when he proceeded. 'You have taught us that the Japanese are not the intellectual people we thought they were.'

"I assured him that if he waited for a while he would probably find their intellects far more robust than he imagined them to be Perhaps, in the light of recent events he regards me as a prophet. At any rate, at that very moment I had in my company a young Japanese who had joined us at Budah-Pesth. He was no actor, nor did I understand his eagerness to accompany us. However, he always seemed to have plenty of money, and lately I have discovered him to be the son of a distinguished admiral in the Japanese navy. Who else there may have been lying perdu in my company I cannot tell, but that nothing escaped their observation is quite certain.

"They noticed, for one thing that, whereas in Germany, where we also performed, the soldiers were always being drilled or exercised, in Russia you rarely saw anything of the kind, although we were in many garrison towns. Like a free people, the Japanese also did not fail to notice and remark upon the generally subdued demeanour of the people under the pretty and tyrannical routine in every walk of life, to which we, too, had to conform. For instance, the instant necessity of removing our hats whenever we found ourselves in any building whatsoever which a Tsar might once have sanctified by his presence, or even when passing beneath some archway through which the Imperial being had driven, very nearly got us into several rows.

"In no part of any of the Imperial theatres, where a Tsar has listened to a performance, is one allowed to keep one's hat on. Upon our first day at Warsaw some of my Japs who were at work behind the stage had their hats knocked off by an excited Russian official, and for a moment there was nearly a fight. My German impresario was in a chronic state of terror during the whole tour, owing to constant friction with the Russian authorities over such petty incidents as these, and would, in all probability, have been sacked out had he stood alone.

"In reference to his terrified demeanour I should like to mention a singular thing, which struck me very forcibly during my tour both in Russia as well as in the frontier towns of Germany, like Breslau. This was the almost abject bearing of the German towards the Russian. It was the more astonishing because the German is undoubtedly by nature a thoroughly brave man, and not one readily to succumb to another personality. But this strange phenomenon was unmistakable. I remarked it wherever I went.

(Concluded on page)

BOGATYR BLOWN UP.

RUSSIANS AT NIUCHWANG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Russian battleship Orel which stranded at Kronstadt has been refloated. It is stated that the accident was due to carelessness in riveting the plates.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that the Russians blew up the Bogatyr finding it impossible to save her.

The General Staff at St. Petersburg considers the re-occupation of Niuchwang by the Russians due to the change in the situation produced by the loss of the Japanese ships at Port Arthur rendering it unsafe to despatch transports around Liaotung.

Reuter wires from Harbin that it is expected the railway round Lake Baikal will be completed in August. The rocky nature of the ground is causing difficulties and seventeen tunnels are found to be necessary.

LONDON MAY 24.

There is increasing evidence that the Russians are deliberately strewing mines on the high seas.

This is evoking strong protests in the British press.

The Tsar has returned to St. Petersburg.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that Japanese agents have just purchased several steamers at Antwerp of 2,000 to 3,000 tons each.

The "Morning Post" wires from Tokio the statement of the bankers issued in connection with the internal loan which estimates the expenditure between the opening of hostilities and next March at 410 million yen.

Telegrams dated Colombo, May 24th state :—A military expert says the value of the success obtained by General Kuroki, in forcing the passage of the Yalu, goes far beyond a brilliant feat of arms, admirably planned and gallantly performed, and indicates much more. It is a stepping stone to coming operations of a most decisive character.

The 3rd Army Corps has been organized under General Nogi, having for its objective the western coast of the Liaotong peninsula at the northernmost end of the Gulf of Pechili.

Its present position has not yet been revealed, but it is predicted to be Yinkow. Its mission is to co-operate with General Oku, coming from Takushan

The 4th Army Corps is in process of formation under the command of General Nodzu, who is reputed to be a brave and enterprising commander, who, it is expected, will undertake the land operations against Vladivostok.

It is reported that the officers commanding the land forces of Russia are Lieutenant-General Saharow at Yinkow (Newchwang), Lieut-General Stoessel at Port Arthur, Lieut-General Linevitch at Liaoyang and Lieut-General Sumilnow at Feng-huan-cheng.

General Stoessel, who is in command at Port Arthur, is a Russian of German descent and a veteran of the Turkish war. He led the Russian troops at the capture of Tientsin in 1900, and commands a corps in the Russian army along the Yalu river.

In connection with the raising of the Varyag it is stated that to facilitate them in their work, the Japanese desired to purchase a copy of the ship's plans from the Philadelphia yard where she was built. The price asked, 6,000 dollars gold, was, however, considered too high and the work continued without it. A little later the ship's own plans, which were supposed to have been lost, were recovered from the wreck.

THE STATE OF PORT ARTHUR.

A resident of Port Arthur, who has been able to get a letter through to Tokio, thus describes the condition of affairs at that place :—

Frantic endeavours have been made to repair the Retvisan, Pallada and Tsarevitch, and the forlorn hope has been conducted under the supervision of an Englishman, who receives dols 300 per day for his services. All three vessels have been patched up so as to be moved about under their own steam, but it is very doubtful if they will be fit for active service again until they have been docked and thoroughly overhauled. At present, the calculation is to plug them up sufficiently so as to be able to utilise them for harbour defence. They are all badly crippled and literally shot to pieces. The soldiers and sailors are working like Trojans, for they realise that it is a question of life or death to them, and no efforts are being spared to repel a land attack, which it is confidently expected will be made in the near future. Many of the big guns from the ships have been landed and placed in the forts, the shore batteries having so far failed lamentably to come up to expectations. Every man available is working night and day outside the city, helping to throw up earthworks and to place the guns brought from the ships in position thereabouts. There is plenty of food but it is carefully husbanded, for a long siege is anticipated, and already prices are high enough to cause great suffering among the poor peasantry. A cargo of cattle was successfully landed a few days ago, and three more cattleships are expected during the next week. The weather is bitterly cold and the population as a whole is completely demoralised. The reverses sustained have driven more than well-known man out of his mind, and several suicides among military and naval officers have been reported. Attempted desertions have been frequent, and already forty soldiers have been shot for this reason. I should say that there are ten thousand Russian soldiers in the place to-day. What is thought to have been the Japanese fleet has been sighted twice during the past two days, and another bombardment is fearfully awaited. So far the forts have not sustained material damage, but a large number of business houses have been razed to the ground, and there have been several outbreaks of fire, caused by the shells, which proved troublesome to extinguish. There is enough ammunition here to last a year, even if there were a bombardment every day. The feeling against the Japanese is frantically intense, and it would have been well for them could they have all got away before hostilities commenced. They are all considered as spies, and are maltreated on the slightest pretext. As an illustration of this, I will mention that companies of soldiers have been told off and instructed to seize every Chinese they could lay their hands on and twist his cue to find out if it were real or if its owner were a Japanese spy in disguise. A dozen of the latter have been discovered and shot on the spot, their bodies being left to rot where they fell.'

The last to get a glimpse of the condition of the place, says the special correspondent of the "China Mail," was Commander Colquhoun, of Melbourne, who, as the "Times" correspondent, approached sufficiently close to see Russian warships moving about inside the harbour, and to estimate that a channel was open sufficiently wide to allow a battleship to pass with careful steering.

On the way back to Chefoo after the inspection, Commander Colquhoun encountered Admiral Togo's fleet, and he was greatly impressed with the perfect condition in which they were, and also with the discipline shown by the officers and men. The correspondent of the "Chicago Daily Mail," later on, endeavoured to better the "Times" steamer's feat but his steamer was captured, and he and the crew on board were arrested and taken to Port Arthur, whither the steamer was towed. The correspondent is now in durance vile, and it is said that his interpreters are being taken to Mukden where they will be shot as spies.

BRITISH OFFICERS IN JAPAN.

SPEECH BY SIR IAN HAMILTON.

At a banquet given by the Oxford and Cambridge Society of Japan to Generals Sir W. Nicholson and Sir Ian Hamilton, the latter made the following speech :—

I would never have had the courage to propose such a toast as that of the Military Forces of Japan had I not been asked to do so in so charming a manner that a refusal was impossible. When duelists are fighting, the attitude of the seconds must always be one of extreme politeness and reverse. It is the business of a second to see that his man gets fair play and that no one interferes, and, unless such interference takes place, the more he may feel, the less he must show it. You will understand then, I hope, that anything I say to-night must be very mild and very quiet. Well, gentlemen, we British officers, are going to join the Japanese field forces, but only Heaven and General Fukushima know when we are to go, and where we are to go when we do go! To show you the distance some people think that the Army is going, I may tell you that I heard yesterday from an Oxford friend in England that in the betting book of All Soul's College there is now a serious bet registered of 2,000 to 1 against Vice-Admiral Togo reaching Moscow! It makes me very happy to think we may be with you so long, and the reason is that we so greatly admire your Army and Navy. I know you think I have been quite put to sleep by good dinners and garden parties, but I am like an old fox, and I sleep with one eye open. This eye tells me that you are most fortunate in your generals who though still young and active have the tremendous advantage over any Continental generals of having seen much active service under modern conditions. Theoretical knowledge is necessary and good, but we have a proverb in my country that an ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory. Next let me congratulate you on your junior officers, who are very highly educated, who live for their profession, and are such models of discretion that if I were to ask them now if any Japanese troops had landed in Korea, they would reply that really they were not quite certain! Last and not least, I congratulate you on the men. They are strong, intelligent, and intensely patriotic. As far as I can judge they possess just those qualities of quickness, cleverness and initiative which the dispersion caused by modern rifle fire renders so valuable. In thus proposing the health of the military forces of Japan, I have referred until now entirely to the Army, the reason being that a soldier finds it more easy to speak of what he understands. Moreover the Navy is speaking for itself just now, as you can see in the special editions of the newspapers and even on the list of the dishes on the menu card to-night. But I must not forget that we have at this table to-night had the honour of dining with two specially distinguished naval officers, Admiral Ijuin and Rear-Admiral Saito, and I hope they and all of you will understand that any goodwill I have expressed to the Army was equally meant to apply to the sister service. I ask you now, gentlemen, to drink to the health of the Military and Naval Forces of Japan. I cannot publicly wish them success, for that would mean perhaps harm to other people. But I do say—may they never be defeated!

The toast was acknowledged by Vice-Admiral Ijuin in a brief speech, in which he thanked the English General for the very flattering terms in which he had referred to Japan's fighting forces on land and sea.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY.

Speech By President Loubet.

CEMENTING ALLIANCES.

LONDON, MAY 17.

President Loubet in a speech at Arras said that the foreign policy of France was directed towards the maintenance of peace, and strengthening the alliances and friendly relations with Russia, Britain and Italy to-day, and others to-morrow.

CHINA AND TIBET.

Assistant Resident Appointed.

LONDON, MAY 24.

A message to the "Standard" from Tientsin says that Fengchuan, an expectant Taotai in Szechuan, has been appointed assistant Resident in Tibet with the rank of expectant Deputy Lieutenant General in the Manchu Army.

SUNDERBANS RECLAMATION SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA MAY 24.

The scheme for reclaiming land in the Sunderbans, which the Hon. Mr. D. M. Hamilton of Messrs. Mackenzie and Co., took in hand a few years ago, has made considerable progress. Upwards of 1000 biggahs are now under cultivation. Native Christians form a large proportion of the settlers and there is quite a long list of applicants waiting for land to be allotted to them.

THE SIMLA RACES.

SIMLA, MAY 24.

The Simla race meet commenced to-day in showery weather before a fair gathering, including Lord Kitchener and Lady Ampthill, the afternoon beginning with lunch, at the Club house, given by the Viceregal staff, at which over a hundred guests sat down :—

The Jakko Plate :—

Kour Sahib of Patiala's Tom	1
Captain Grogan's Rileman	2
Colonel Blennerhessett's Emerald	3

Six horses started and Tom won easily.

The Beginners Plate :—

Kour Saheb of Patiala's Wewel	1
Major Berryman's Hopeful	2
Kour Saheb's Sweet Nellie	3

Seven horses started.

The Elysium Plate :—

Kour Sahib's Parlour Maid	1
Mr. Kelghley's Toss	2
Mr. Bond's Burlesque	3

The Polo Scurry :—

Captain Smith's Kargosh	1
Mr. Mill's Ruby	2
Mr. Bon's General	3

Captain Lannowe who was riding Naseri came down owing the stirrups breaking at the entrance, to the straight, but no serious damage was done.

The Club Plate :—

Major Berryman's Canery	1
Kour Sahib's Cadet	2
Colonel Blennerhessett's Vanity	3

An objection against Canery for crossing was overruled.

The Curzon Plate :—

Kour Sahib's Shahjehan	1
Mr. Sewell's Naseral	2
Mr. Milvain's Caledonia	3

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 24.

The Intelligence officer with the Tibet Mission is to be a Deputy Asstt. Quarter-Master General for intelligence, and the Staff Officer for the officer commanding the lines of communication will be a Brigade Major.

On the 19th instant a dak patrol of eight Mounted Infantry when nearing Gyantse post were ambuscaded and surrounded but were extricated by assistance from the post, after losing one killed and two wounded and seven ponies killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is not known, but was considerable. Colonel Brander was moving on the 20th May against the village concerned.

Colonel Brander moved out on the 21st inst against some villages one and half miles from Gyantse which thereatened his communications. A stubborn resistance was made by one of the villages and an entry could not be effected until a wall had been blown in which was done by Lieut. Gordon 32nd Pioneers. The havildar of the storming party was killed. The village was captured, our losses were one havildar and one sepoy, 32nd Pioneers, killed and Lieut. Hodgson and 3 sepoys wounded. Lieut. Hodgson was wounded when leading an assault on a building.

Major Stewart, 2nd 5th Gurkhas, is appointed Brigade Major to the Colonel on the Staff on the line of communication, Sikkim-Tibet Mission.

The second wing of the 40th Pioneers has been ordered to join General Macdonald's force.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

RETURN OF THE TROOPS.

On relief by Colonel Swayne, Lieut.-General Sir Charles Egerton will proceed home direct from Somaliland on six months' combined leave and furlough. The date of the commencement of his tenure as Lieutenant-General commanding the forces, Madras, will be the date he hands over command of the Somaliland field force.

The majority of Lieutenant-Colonel Kenna's force has disembarked at Berbera. Las Khorai will probably be finally evacuated about the 23rd instant. The 1st Brigade reached Dornatte on the 14th May.

The following troops and details leave Berbera for Karachi in s. s. Fultala and Nurani about the 24th inst:—27th Punjabis, 52nd Sikhs, Baluch and Punjab camal corps for Bombay. In s. s. Hardinge on the 23rd inst. the sick details. In s. s. Clive about the 28th inst. two companies of Sappers and Miners, section 28th of the Lahore Mountain Battery, 15th British field hospital, three sections of the 65th Native field hospital, 69th Native field hospital.

Excluding kahars and details, these on arrival will be located as follows :—The 27th Punjabis at Ferozepore ; the 52nd Sikhs at Bannu ; the 54th Sikhs moving from Bannu to Nowshera ; 17th and 19th companies of the 3rd Sappers and Miners at Kirkee ; section 28th Mountain Battery at Dera-Ismail-Khan.

101st Grenadiers and 107th Pioneers and two companies of the Native Mounted Infantry will be retained in Somaliland as a temporary measure for a couple of months.

The P. and O. ship Malta is being taken up to take home details in excess of accommodation in the Assaye as well as three companies of the Hampshire Regiment and other details, including probably all British mounted infantry from Berbera. She is being fitted up as rapidly as possible, but it is unlikely that she will be ready to sail much before the 13th June.

THE CRASTER SWINDLING CASE.

CALCUTTA, MAY 24.

The Craster swindling case was on before the Chief Presidency Magistrate again to-day. As Ernest Cowie is still at large, the case was taken up against Smalley who is now being charged with forgery, abetment of forgery etc.

Captain Henry Edmund Bertram Craster of the Royal Artillery was the principal witness examined to-day. He denied that Smalley belonged to the family and said that he (the witness) saw him for the first time to-day. The case is proceeding.

ABSCONDING PAY SERGEANT ARRESTED.

William Henry Southwell, Pay Sergeant, York and Lancaster Regiment, Mount Abu, who absconded from his station with Rs 2,100 was arrested at the Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta yesterday. He had Rs. 1,266 with him, the balance being evidently spent. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, before whom he was placed this morning, ordered him to be sent back to Mount Abu.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA MAY 24.

The establishment of a camp at Ziarat during the hot weather for the British troops at Quetta has been sanctioned as a temporary measure.

Lieut-Col Mahon, officiating, Inspector-General of Ordnance, is confirmed in that appointment on the retirement of Col. Fixott on 3rd proximo.

The transfer of Naini Tal from the Rohilkand to the Oudh district has been sanctioned. Naini Tal will in future be the head-quarters of the Oudh district during the summer months. One of the three staff officers of the district will however remain at Lucknow during the hot weather.

Major C. Hamilton has been selected as second command of the Second Rajput Light Infantry vice Major Dodgson deceased.

The Govt. of India has sanctioned Rs. 28,000 to complete the new military dairy at Rawalpindi.

No. 6 Mountain Battery left Aden on the 23rd and is due at Bombay on the 29th instant ; it will be stationed on the Murree Hills.

Captains Loveday and Hall, on promotion to that rank, have been posted from No. 5 Mountain Battery to No. 54 Company and No. 6 depot, Royal Field Artillery, respectively.

Lieutenant Martelli, 40th Patterry R. F. A. has been seconded for service with the Malay States Guides.

Miss E. Kelso is admitted into the Queen Alexandra's military nursing service in India as a Nursing Sister.

Nursing Sister Barker officiates as Senior Nursing Sister.

It has been decided that warrant officers of all Indian departments including Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department and non-departmental warrant officers of the Indian unattached list, serving on or after the 1st June 1902, are eligible for long service and good conduct medal without gratuity. The reward is also admissible to all classes of non-commissioned officers and men serving in Civil departments. All applicants must have served for 18 years with an irreproachable character.

THE MOTOR CAR IN INDIA.

ADVICE TO THE TOURIST.

V.

SOME further difficulty was experienced in finding the best place to ford, but eventually the car was driven through and took the water splendidly. In places the water was well over the floor boards and practically immersed the engine, and gear. Naturally for a small car of this sort, Mr. Hoare thinks it was a feat worthy of congratulation to go through two feet of water, and to reach the other side of the river without injury. It certainly speaks well for the engine and the precautions which the makers have taken to guard against damage by water. Crossing the Sutlej, Mr. Hoare arrived at Philori and from thence had a straight run to the pretty little village of Jallundar. It is hardly possible to visit Jallundar without making the short detour of about eleven miles which is necessary to reach the residence of his Highness the Maharajah of Kapurthala. Mr. Hoare spent some days at Kapurthala and has pleasure in relating that he completely converted his Highness to the use of the motor car.

Leaving the grand trunk road at Kartarpur, one reaches Amritsar, and here again considerable difficulty was experienced in crossing the river Bias. However, with the aid of rafts and by making good preparations before-hand, the trouble which was experienced in the case of the Sutlej was not repeated, and it was only a matter of a day's run to reach Amritsar the city of the Golden Temple. Up to this point Mr. Hoare had always been received by the natives with the greatest respect. Great interest was, of course, evinced by the curiously inclined, but the natives had never caused trouble. In some of the remote villages numbers of the natives had considered it necessary to bow down before the car upon their faces. Questions were asked regarding the mechanism, but no feeling of antipathy had been displayed. Mr. Hoare's reception in Amritsar was the reverse of pleasant. He believes that it was due originally to a few mischievous boys who commenced throwing stones at the car with the unfortunate result that Mr. Hoare had to make his way from the city as speedily as possible with several lamps broken and other slight damage to the car, but fortunately without damage to himself or his driver. Leaving Amritsar, there is a 22 miles run to the capital of the Punjab—Lahore. Mr. Hoare had intended to run on with his car from Lahore to Rawalpindi, but owing to very heavy rain, this was rendered practically impossible, and the car was therefore conveyed to Rawalpindi by train, Mr. Hoare being satisfied with the return journey by road. Great interest was taken in the car at Rawalpindi where the possibility of running cars between Pindi and Murree and further on into the Cashmir is being discussed.

After spending several day in Rawalpindi, the return journey was commenced. The road to Lahore is not on good condition. After Lahore Mr. Hoare returned to a great extent upon the same road on which he went north, making a diversion, however, at Ludhiana to visit the native state of Patiala. By the time Delhi was reached Mr. Hoare found that he had already traversed, a much greater distance than he had contemplated, but nevertheless his journey was continued in order to visit Bhopal before returning to Mhow, where on the 25th April the car was once more entrained for Bombay. Mr. Hoare's cyclometer registers some 550 miles, and during the whole of that distance, he states, that not a single stop of any kind occurred on account of failure of the engine, gear or anything connected with the mechanism of the car. During the whole of this distance, he only had two punctures. As a reliability trial, this certainly surpasses the achievements of cars at home and there can be no doubt whatever that the first object of Mr. Hoare's journey has been most satisfactorily attained, in that he has proved that the particular car imported by his Company is admirably suited for such a journey, and can be relied upon under almost any circumstances. As regards the second object of Mr. Hoare's tour, he is also able to state that depots have been arranged for in Rawalpindi, Lahore, Amritsar, Umballa, Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Indore and Mhow, where ultimately it will be possible to obtain all accessories. As regards the third object Mr. Hoare hopes that at some future date he will be able to compile a chart or map which will be equally useful for cyclists as well as motorists showing the different dak bungalows which are available, the different rivers which it is necessary to cross, the state of the roads etc. As to the usefulness of such a compilation there can be no doubt, and when it is completed Mr. Hoare may be congratulated upon having consummated a really admirable achievement.

The account of this most interesting tour will probably stimulate others to undertake a similar journey. At any rate it may fire the local motorist with a desire to try his luck upon the roads of the mofussil. It will be well, then, if we conclude this series of articles with a few hints as to the precautions which should be taken before proceeding upon a motor tour. The primary points which all motorists should remember as to the care of the machine it is hardly necessary that we should recapitulate. It is strange, however, in what a curious light the automobile is viewed by most people. They care for their horse almost to the degree of pampering, but their motor car is a mere machine, so much steel and wheels. It needs no care. This is altogether a wrong attitude. A well used car will outlive one that has been abused by the ordinary degree of carelessness, which is the attribute of most motorists, by a very long period. No one can blame a maker if the ordinary attention, which is necessary in the care of all machines, is not bestowed upon a car, and it refuses to bear the strain. If a long tour be projected, such as Mr. Hoare's, we should advise, in the first place, tyres of the French type, with a leather cover and protecting shoe. They will prevent trouble which is heartbreaking when it occurs a hundred miles or more away from a civilised town. In the case of a journey, such as a trip up the Ghauts the ordinary tyres are sufficient, but it is as well if there be space available to carry an extra outer cover, and if possible a complete set of inner tubes. One never knows what the exigencies of travel may be, and it is always better to be prepared. An extra sparking plug should be carried, a yard or so of a copper wire for battery connections, and one or two spare chain links. Be sure that the batteries will not run down before the journey is completed. If there be any doubt in this point, renew them before starting, That is about all that should be remembered except the axioms of motoring. See that your water tank is full, and remember that it is useless to turn the crank unless the car be supplied with petrol. On the road one of the chief dangers that must be guarded against is the turning of the water cocks of the cooling apparatus beneath the car. This may sound rather farfetched, but as a matter of fact it is by no means an uncommon thing for a motor to lose all her water in this manner. A flying stone may hit the cock, a piece of brushwood or a shrub on the road may turn it, and then before one realises what has occurred, the tap has discharged the contents of the cooling tank. If such an accident occur in a locality where water is difficult to obtain, the matter is very serious, as may be imagined.

An instance of such an accident is supplied Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia's recent climb up the Ghauts. In the dark he charged a clump of cactus which had been laid considerately across the road, and he found subsequently that one of the cocks beneath the car had been turned. The batteries should be securely fastened and wedged to prevent jolting, or a broken connection may cause a stoppage the cause of which will not be readily discernible. The writer of this article was on one memorable occasion stranded between Thana and Panwell. The car stopped dead and the cause of the stoppage was without explanation. After a despairing search it occurred to him to lift the batteries out of the box in which they were carried. Then he found a breakage of one of the connections so clean and so neat that, had he not moved the batteries, he would never have observed it. It was doubtless due to an extra jolt of the car and when found it was easily repairable. Sparking plugs are weird creations. They go wrong for no reason whatsoever and they become perfectly usable again in the course of the next quarter of an hour ; to save trouble it is always best to carry an extra one or two. These are the main points. In case one charges a wall or jumps a precipice no amount of forethought is likely to avert or remedy damage. If the mortorist survives, it is a good plan for him to gather up the pieces and charter a bullock cart. But we ought to say that there exists at Poona, a town which will be the rendezvous of the Ghaut climber in the future, a motorist, motor dealer and motor repairer, of the very first order. We refer to Messrs Stewart and Son. Mr. Stewart has for sale a capital type of motor cycle and he is also in a position to supply cars, and we gather that his prices are exceedingly reasonable. But we happen to know that he is an expert in respect of the mechanism of the motor car and there are no faults in reason that he will not quickly discover and promptly remedy. Situated as he is midway between Bombay and the Mahableshwar Ghaut, his establishment will doubtless in the future prove of great value to the motor tourist. We conclude with the hope that automobilism in India will prosper as it has begun and that the sport will always be followed with the same moderation as regards speed which characterises it now.

PROCESS OF CLEANING PEARLS.

SECRET OF THE TRADE.

At the Bombay High Court Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar has recently delivered judgment in the rule nisi obtained by Professor T. K. Gajjar on the 9th April last calling upon his nephew Ramlal Gordhandas Gajjar to show cause why he should not be restrained from either working the process of cleaning and improving pearls and disclosing the secret of that process, the knowledge of which the defendant had obtained while in the plaintiff's service under an implied agreement that the secret should not be disclosed. Mr. Branson and Mr. Davar instructed by Messrs Bicknell and Merwanji, appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company.

After hearing the affidavits and the arguments adduced by counsel representing the parties, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar in delivering the judgment said :—This was a rule obtained by the plaintiff on the 9th April last calling upon the defendant to show cause why he should not be restrained from either working the process of cleaning and improving pearls and disclosing the secret of that process, the knowledge of which the plaintiff alleged the defendant obtained while in his service under an implied agreement that the secret should not be disclosed. The plaintiff obtained on the same date an interim injunction. At the hearing of the rule before me affidavits have been read and relied upon by the parties, each in support of his own case. There are two points arising in this rule : one as to disclosure, the other as to the defendant's right to go on with the working of the process pending this litigation. As to disclosure Mr. Padshah, who appeared for the defendant to show cause, does not object to his client being restrained—except attorney and counsel for the purposes of this suit—from publishing the secret. In fact Mr. Padshah says disclosure would be suicidal to his own client. I need not therefore discuss this part of the rule beyond saying that the injunction as to disclosure should stand with the limitation suggested by Mr. Padshah. The only question then is whether the other part of the injunction should also stand? On the affidavits and documents put in I feel no doubt that the defendant has an uphill work before him. He can satisfy the Court that he did not acquire the knowledge of the process from the plaintiff, but that he owed it more to his own skill than to the plaintiff. According to the plaintiff the defendant learned the process while in his service as one of his assistants. According to the defendant, both he and the plaintiff were joint discoverers ; that in fact the plaintiff originated the process, but being involved with too many irons in the fire, he never succeeded until the defendant perfected the idea and made effective discovery. The defendant may or may not be able to prove this case. But at present on the materials before me, I cannot say that he has satisfied me. The admitted facts are against him. His educational attainments, experience and age are alone sufficient to make it improbable that he could have been capable of the achievement which he ascribed to himself, especially when we bear in mind the plaintiff's education, attainments, experience, age and reputation as a skilled scientist. Further, one of the letters written by the defendant himself in which he says that he has been doing all the work under Madanbhai's instructions, is sufficient for the purpose of the present rule to prove that prima facie the plaintiff's case must be believed. If then the plaintiff himself, on the materials before me be regarded as the person who communicated the secret to the defendant the next question is was the secret imparted under an implied agreement that he should not disclose to anyone? In answering this question we must bear in mind the pleadings of the parties. According to the plaintiff, the defendant was employed by him, whereas according to the defendant he was the joint worker and co-partner to the plaintiff, brought to hear under certain inducement, because he was the cleverer of the two, and therefore the real life of the new process. This story, I have already said, I find it hard to accept on the materials now before me ; my conclusion being that the defendant entered plaintiff's service as an assistant, not as co-partner. The main basis of the defendant's case fails and he has practically no answer in that view of the case, and the plaintiff claims that he was, on the implied terms of the employment that the defendant should not disclose the secret to any one. The defendant's case is that he was not employed and therefore there was no implied agreement, on which the plaintiff could rely. True ; the defendant claims to be the member of an individual family with the plaintiff and to treat the secret of the trade connected with it as a family trade. But there again the fact is admitted on the affidavits that in 1893 there was an arrangement amongst the members of the family that the gains of each should be his self-acquisition. "Prima facie" then, I think I must hold that the plaintiff discovered the secret and imparted it to the defendant in the course of employment under the implied agreement against disclosure. But does that carry with it the undertaking that the defendant shall not carry on the process himself and make profit out of the secret? I think it does. On the whole I think the injunction must stand. I make the rule absolute subject to the limitation suggested by Mr. Padshah, namely that the defendant should disclose the secret only to his attorney managing the suit and his counsel and not to any one else ; the attorney undertaking not to disclose the secret to any one except the counsel, without prejudice to any application the defendant may wish to make as to disclosure to any expert in Europe for the purpose of his defence in this suit.

APPROACH OF THE MONSOON.

HEAVY RAINS IN CEYLON.

THE south-west monsoon broke in Colombo on Saturday and was accompanied by terrific rains and strong winds. Ships arriving in port report having met with heavy seas and rain, all signs of a good monsoon. Yesterday in Colombo received over four inches of rain. As a result of the heavy rainfall slips on the railway have been numerous and traffic on the line up-country has been completely stopped owing to fifty washaways. A slip on the incline to Newara Eliya has caused great dislocation of traffic. The seaside line has been breached in several places by heavy seas which broke right over the line, and also on to the Galle Face drive. The temperature was down to 68 degrees yesterday, which is a remarkably low record for Colombo. The railway officials are making arrangements to transfer passengers over the destroyed portion of the railway.

EX-PRESIDENT KRUGER, who is still at Mentone, has just received a legacy in curious circumstances. The donor is a M. Chabosseau, a retired schoolmaster, who died recently at Sainte Bazeille, in the Lot and Garonne Department, where he lived modestly on his pension. In his room were found several thousand-franc notes, and also a will, by which, with the exception of one thousand francs and his library, he bequeathed all he had to the ex-President of the Transvaal. A letter was also found acknowledging a sum of forty pounds which he previously sent to the Fund on behalf of the Boers.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The Second League Champions.

TIME-LIMIT CRICKET.

DOHERTY AGAIN TENNIS CHAMPION.

LONDON, MAY 6.

ALTHOUGH the Association football season practically ended a week ago, the championship of the Second Division of the League was not definitely decided till last Saturday. It rested between Preston North End and Woolwich Arsenal. The latter had completed their programme with 49 points to their credit. The North Enders, with a game to play, had one point less to their credit. The Preston Club's outstanding match was with Blackpool who they met at Preston. As anticipated, the North Enders won easily, although they scored but a single goal. The play, however, always went in their favour. By winning the game the Preston club become champions of the Second Division. Enthusiastic scenes were witnessed when the final whistle blew, the crowd cheering themselves hoarse and carrying several of the victorious team shoulder high. That Preston North End deserve their success every follower of the game must admit. With the exception of Woolwich Arsenal, they have over and over again during the season proved themselves to be superior to any other team in this division. Of the thirty-four games played they have won twenty, while only four have been lost. Their goal average—62 against 24—speaks for itself. The Arsenal, however, carry off the palm for goal scoring, for in thirty-four matches they have registered no fewer than 91 and have had but 22 scored against them. Woolwich won one game more than the other, but lost six. This is the first time in the history of the club that Woolwich Arsenal have worked their way into the First Division, but the North Enders, of course, have had a lot of experience with the seniors. In the first year of the competition—1888-89—the North Enders secured the championship without losing a match. During this season they reigned supreme, for they also won the English Cup without having a goal scored against them during the competition. They won the league again in the following season, but since then have got no nearer than second, which position they occupied three seasons in succession. The Preston team remained in the First Division until, in 1901, they were "sent down" and spent two seasons with the juniors. It has not taken them long to prove that they are worthy of a place among the seniors.

The conclusion generally come to at Leeds on Tuesday was that the introduction of a time-limit into county cricket is likely to prove disturbing, unnecessary, and unattractive. At the same time it was considered a testimony to the broadmindedness of both the Notts and Yorkshire Committees that the principle should be put to a practical test. Throughout the day's play the game, with one brief exception, pursued a normal course. The exception was the spirited way in which Brown and Tunnicliffe attacked the Notts bowling immediately the match opened. Afterwards there was some good hitting by Denton, Hirst, and Lord Hawke in turn ; but in neither case was there anything unusual either in the pace of their scoring or the manner in which they met the bowling. They simply played innings that their friends hope will be often repeated in county cricket during the season's campaign. Yet while the cricket thus pursued a steady, normal course Yorkshire fell short of their time-limit by an hour and a half ; they made 235 runs—a respectable score at this early period of the season—in two hours and three quarters. Any idea that Notts might be able to force the pace was quickly dispelled. The fact that Iremonger was caught off Hirst's third delivery, and that Rhodes clean bowled John Gunn with only 7 runs on the board must have made the batsmen realise that they had everything to lose and nothing to gain by departing from their orthodox style of play. The men therefore simply settled down to play their natural steady game. Their best performer was unquestionably Hardstaff, who batted in taking and confident style for an hour, and scored 37 runs. When play ceased for the day Notts had scored 126 for eight wickets, and they were not only short of the Yorkshire total by 109 runs with two wickets only in hand, but in addition they had failed to utilise two hours of the time allotted to them. Apparently there will be about three hours to divide between the teams for their next batting essay, in addition to the 4 1-4 hours' limit, but it is not at all likely that anything like the full time will be required to bring the match to a conclusion.

In the height of summer with wickets fast and batsmen in form, their might be a possibility of deciding matches on there time-limit principle here adopted. At this early period of the season, however, to limit an innings to four and a quarter hours is quite a superfluous restriction. Most teams would be extremely pleased if they could keep their wickets up for such a period in each innings. But even in mid-summer weather and on firm wickets the complications as to time, &c., and the necessity that there must be for men to depart from their natural game, make it extremely unlikely that a time-limit will be countenanced by the cricket community as a whole. That, at any rate, was the impression in expert circles in Leeds. As to the experiment of protecting the bowling ends of the wicket, there is in this the prospect of a useful departure in county cricket. The apparatus employed is three yards long by two yards broad. It can readily be carried to or from the wicket, and it protects the foothold for batsmen and bowler, while leaving the pitch itself open to the variable influence of the weather, which has so large a part in the fortunes of the game. It is an apparatus that will probably be found on all first-class grounds in the near future. There were scarcely a hundred people present to witness the concluding stage of the match. Notts were set 254 runs to get to win, and had lost five batsmen for 121 runs when play ceased on Tuesday. Thus, with five wickets to fall, they still required 133. Day (22) and Anthony, the not outs were this morning faced by Hirst and Ringrose. Day again shaped extremely well, and Anthony made several powerful off drives. For nearly forty minutes the two batsmen stayed together, adding 28 runs before Day was bowled off his pad. Oates came in, but 5 runs later Hirst dismissed Anthony. As Ringrose was meeting with a good deal of punishment, Haigh went on, and disposed of Oates in his first over. Then Hirst bowled Wass, and got Pennington caught first ball, Notts being all out for 182. Yorkshire thus won by 71 runs.

After a struggle that lasted very nearly two hours, H. L. Doherty has succeeded in retaining possession of the Lawn Tennis Covered Court Chathpionship at Queen's Club. He first gained the tittle in 1901 and has held it ever since. More than once in the course of the match it seemed highly probable that he would be compelled to retire from the court beaten, for his opponent, M. J. G. Ritchie, displayed form that took most of the onlookers completely by surprise. The latter has, indeed, never been seen to greater advantage. He was just a little fortunate in finding Doherty a trifle off his game, but even so is entitled to every credit for the splendid fight he put up. In the matter of style there is no comparison between the two men. Doherty is the personification of grace and ease when wielding his racket ; Ritchie's movements are less taking to the eye, but there is no denying that they are of the get-there type, for he sends in many a return true and hard and well placed. Doggedness and pertinacity rather than finesse and polish are the characteristics of Richie's performances. There is no player in the front rank who has taken part in more matches of an inordinate length than he has done. His store of strength usually seems to be inexhaustible. However, in this match he had to draw upon it very heavily. Before the match began it was assumed that he would play a defensive game in the main, but instead of doing so he from the outset adopted aggressive tactics whenever the opportunity offered. He invariably ran in on his service, and it must be said that his plan paid very well, for he was able to make very effective use of the volley. Doherty frequently tried to get him away from the net by lobbing, but for some reason or other the majority of these tosses were pitched too short, and so not only failed in

their purpose, but gave Ritchie fine opportunities for scoring. Doherty was very unequal. At times he played brilliantly, and then would come a spell during which he seemed able to do nothing right. However, he lasted rather better than his antagonist, and, putting on a spurt towards the finish, he succeeded in pulling the match out of the fire. The contest was watched by 400 or 500 spectators, who bestowed their plaudits quite impartially and with unstinted measure.

The first set saw Doherty in irresistible form, Ritchie only managed to take the third and fifth games, losing ace after ace by sending the ball into the net. The challenger won the first game in the second set, but the next three went to Doherty, and the company surrounding the court began to abandon hope of seeing a keen tussel. But Ritchie suddenly "found his feet," and by securing the next three games took the lead at 4—3 amid loud cheers. In the eight game he led at 40—15 and had he won either of the next two strokes the narrative of the set would have read very differently. As it happened however, Doherty scored the next four aces and so caused the umpire to call "four all." Ten more games had to be played before the set was decided. Ritchie led at 6—5 Doherty at 7—6, Ritchie at 8—7, but after "8 all" had been reached the challenger won the necessary two successive games and therefore the set in which he had made 58 aces to his opponent's 57. Ritchie always looked like taking the third set. He was in front at 1—0, 2—1, 3—2, 5—3, and finally at 7 - 5, taking the last two games with the loss of only one stroke. When in the fourth set Ritchie led at 3—love, the friends of the champion began to have troubled looks, but Doherty braced himself up for a big effort and scored the next five games off the reel and was heartily applauded when he captured the set at 6—4. Doherty secured the initial game in the fifth and last set, but lost the next three. From that point onwards, however, he carried all before him, and won the set at 6—3. The full score read :—6—2, 8—10, 5 - 7, 6—4, 6—3. Doherty was thus credited with 31 games to 26, and it may interest some to know that he scored 192 aces to 173 made up as follows :—First set, 37 to 17: second set, 57 to 58; third set, 38 to 46 ; fourth set, 37 to 28! and fifth set 33 to 24. Twice at least during the match decisions were given that seemed to upset Ritchie. One of these was manifestly wrong and Doherty gladly agreed to a let. There is no telling what effect these mistakes had on Ritchie's subsequent form. Miss D. K. Douglass won the ladies' championship by defeating Mrs. Greville, while G. Greville and Mrs. Greville took the Mixed Doubles championship, beating Prebble and Miss Boothby in the final.

What there is every reason to hope will prove one of the best polo seasons on record opened on Saturday in London with matches at the three leading clubs. There have been members' practice games at both Ranelagh and Roehampton for the past fortnight, and one of the Hurlingham grounds was thrown open last Monday, although, as a matter of fact, there was no play on it until Thursday, with the result that the annual Trial Handicap Tournament had to be abandoned. Owing to their move to Windsor, the Royal Horse Guards were unable to meet Hurlingham in the opening match arranged, so a scratch game was got up on Saturday afternoon at Hurlingham. The players included Lord Harrington and Colonel W. G. Renton, the respective colonels of the Cheshire and Northamptonshire I. Y. The latter, who will be better remembered as Captain Gordon Renton, used to be a very well-known player, and made a welcome reappearance after some three years' absence from the polo field. The other players included Major F. Egerton Green, Mr. T. B. Drybrough, Mr. F. J. Mackey (who has been playing polo in California since Christmas) Captain Godfrey Heseltine, of the Carabiniers and Old Cantabs, and Mr. R. Grenfell, who was playing afterwards at Roehampton. At Ranelagh the joint polo managers had arranged a match against a team of the 60th Rifles, "Past" being represented by Captain St. J. Loftus and Mr. Ulric Thynne, D. S. O. and "Present" by Captain Scratchley, D. S. O., and Captain L. C. D. Jenner, who, however, is expecting to be gazetted out very shortly. This team played better together than the four who, for the nonce, represented Ranelagh—Mr. A. Jonsson, Lord Montgomerie, and Mr. H. C. S. Ashton, of the 2nd Life Guards, and Captain H. R. Lee, the 20th Hussars' back who is home on leave from Cairo; hence a victory for the 60th by five goals to one, after five chukkers. Captain E. D. Miller had arranged two matches at Roehampton, In the first he captained his Old Harrovians team, which included Mr. H. Schwind, Mr. Walter Jones, and Captain Marjoribanks, R. H. G. (back). They were beaten by the Moonlighters (Messrs. C. T. Garland, J. P. Dale, W. S. Buckmaster, and H. Scott-Robson, who is just back again from the Argentine), by five goals to two. The Moonlighters is a new team, which will play matches but will not take part in tournaments, as Mr. Scott-Robson, their back, has promised to play in one of Mr. Gill's Ranelagh teams, this year. The next match was not such a good one to watch. Roehampton—the brothers C. and R. Grenfell, and Captain Clowes and H. Wilson, after leading by seven goals to one in the fourth ten, finally beat the Wanderers—Messrs. E. B. Horlick, J. C. de Las Casas, and W. Waring and E. H. Brassey, of the 1st Life Guards—by eight goals to six.

A JAPANESE THEATRICAL COMPANY IN RUSSIA.

(Concluded on page .)

"The soul of the German is oppressed by such an ever present dread of the Slav that the submissive apprehension of his demeanour everywhere in Russia is painful to see. In places like Breslau I noticed the self-same dominating dread of the Slav and his hordes, and people became almost unnerved if you ever referred to the possibility of Germany finding herself at war upon her eastern and western frontiers at once.

"It has been said of late that the Japanese will not stand cold as well as the Russians. I can only say that during the winter I was with my company in Russia the little men went about in their ordinary clothes, with the addition of a top coat, and never seemed to feel weather which the Russians only found endurable in furs and numerous wraps.

"The only trouble I had with them was at the end of our tour in Russia, when they were anxious to go home to Japan by Vladivostok. We had further engagements to fulfil in Italy, but in spite of this nothing would satisfy them but that they should leave for home by the Siberian Railway, and I was forced to have recourse to threats to secure their compliance with our contract. I cannot help feeling since that I may unconsciously have done some disservice to the Japanese Government by my resolution in this matter."

THE ACTION OF COBRA POISON.

The "Indian Medical Gazette" for May contains an important contribution to the study of the action of Indian cobra poison, by Captain R. H. Elliott, I. M. S., who was lately placed on special duty for snake venom research under the orders of the Secretary of State for India. The special object of Captain Elliott's researches was to ascertain the precise part played by the various important centres, nerves and organs in the production of death from cobraism. The methods employed in it need not be described here. The chief conclusions arrived at were that cobra venom acts directly on the muscular tissue of the blood vessels, or through their vaso-motor nerve endings, constricting the arterioles, and thus raising the arterial pressure and probably affects all organs alike; that it also acts directly on the isolated frog ventricle killing it in a position of firm systole if the solution be concentrated and stimulating it if a weaker solution is employed, that it powerfully affects the isolated mammalian heart when solutions of it are perfused through the coronary circulation the action being apparently of a dual character viz. a direct action on the muscular fibre or on the nerve endings, and an action on the intracardiac vagal mechanism, which makes for inhibition, that, when given subcutaneously in low lethal doses, it kills by gradually paralysing the respiratory centre, there being gradually increasing venosity of the blood, attended by all the harmful results of slow asphyxiation, that, so given in such doses, it raises the general blood pressure, that on the other hand, when given in large doses, and especially when given intravenously, it causes a sudden fall of blood pressure followed by a subsequent rise provided that the dose is not too large and a final fall to zero,

RUMOURS AND REFUGEES.

INTERSTING SIDE SCENES OF WAR IN SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, March 8.

Rumours and refugees are the current products of Shanghai. There is no duty on them, and the market is overstocked.

After Tokio, therefore, Shanghai has a piquant interest of its own. Five weeks under the censor's eye in a war-ridden capital is not an experience which encourages impartial investigation. But Shanghai is the local point for two news fields. Russian Press agencies flourish like the green bay-tree, and you realise that the Government of the Czar—which in Tokio seemed a shadowy thing and ten thousand miles away—is now very near and very tangible.

In this hotel a floor below me sits a representative of the St. Petersburg Government—late of Seoul—in consultation with the head of the local Russian secret police. An hour ago at the cable office I saw a secretary of Legation—likewise late of Seoul—hand in a long cipher despatch for the St. Petersburg Foreign Office. The city is full of Russian police agents, as well as Japanese secret-service men. They haunt the hotels and steamship docks, gauging each new tourist and probing his private affairs even to the extent of bribing the China boys who wait upon him at table. The movements of many an inoffensive commercial traveller have furnished material for minute official reports in Russian and Japanese.

M. Pavlov is running the Bureau of Russian Affairs in Shanghai. As Minister to Korea he was an extremely important factor in the Far Eastern situation until he withdrew from Seoul a few weeks ago.

Those persons who fancied that M. Pavlov's retirement from Seoul meant his retirement from the Far Eastern situation were sorely mistaken. Coming direct to Shanghai, with his wife and his secretaries, M Pavlov established headquarters in the Astor House. Officially he is a diplomat without employment. In reality he is making mischief wherever possible to the unspeakable wrath of the Japanese and the deep embarrassment of the Imperial Chinese Government.

In the dining-room, jointly occupied by Russian refugees, Japanese merchants, and American tourists, the Pavlovs always create a sensation. Conversation is suspended when they enter, accompanied by a broad-shouldered blonde secretary of Legation and his wife. They sail unconcernedly through the maze of crowded tables, apparently unconscious of curious stares and whispered comments.

Two Japanese officials were dining at the next table when they entered to-night. All eyes were upon them. It was the first time such a meeting had taken place. The Japanese laid down their fishknives as the Minister bounced into his seat and gazed steadily at him. For quite five minutes this inspection continued. Madame Pavlov laughed openly at them. Then the Japanese, flushing angrily resumed their meal.

Madame Pavlov is declared by many men, irrespective of nationality, to be the most interesting woman in Shanghai. She wears pearls as large as peas, and has a refreshing disregard for what other people may say or think. She speaks six language, and is no small factor in local Russian affairs.

Around the wharves you can meet typical Russian peasants in peaked caps, top boots, and dirty great-coats. They are uncouth and unkempt. The cleanly little Japanese who keep an official eye on their movements have a profound disgust for them.

Some of the refugees are in sore straits. Generally speaking, however they accept the situation cheerfully. If the war must be, it must be. Why worry? The Russian merchant who abandoned a growing trade is inclined to philosophise and open wine. Not so the transplanted American, however. The lament which ascended to high heaven from pushful Yankee contractors who were suddenly divorced from fat Manchurian contracts would draw tears from a stone image.

Such is a contractor at the Astor House, his soul filled with bitterness because the Russians shipped him south after promising him a million dollars' worth of Government work.

Why, man, he said to me to-night, as he ordered a fresh cock-tail to cheer him up, I spent a small fortune lining up these Port Arthur officials. After two months of the hardest kind of work I nailed the contract for barracks at two big military depots in Siberia. The contract was signed on January 13. Then things happened. I was ordered out of Port Arthur on the 10th of February. I went to the Admiral and protested.

You ought to be thankful, said the Admiral. I told him I wasn't, and pointed out that barracks would be needed more than ever now that the war was on. The troops won't be long enough in one place to require barracks,' the Admiral replied, and I know from his manner that he thought it was a joke. So I left, and business has gone to smash. Do you know a nice quiet sanatorium in this part of the world?"

Shanghai has other signs of activity besides hotel colonies of refugees. The most striking building on the Bund is the new home of the Russo-Chinese Bank, which was such a financial power in the Far East.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

MOTOR-CAR SMASHED: SIX OCCUPANTS KILLED.

A shocking accident occurred at the level-crossing on the East Railway just outside Paris on the 1st of May. An automobile containing a party of six persons attempted to cross the line just as a Paris express thundered up. The scene that ensued, according to eyewitnesses, was terrifying. The automobile was caught up by the locomotive and hurled with the occupants right up the line for a distance of fifty yards.

When the express had passed it was found that all the occupants were dead. They had been crushed and literally cut to pieces by the train.

The bodies were so mutilated that at first their identification seemed impossible. Portions of the demolished car however, indicated that two of the victims were M. Prepavoine, a director of the Urbaine Fire Insurance Company, and his wife.

All of the other victims of the catastrophe have since been identified. They are two well-known Parisian merchants, a lady and a ten-years'-old child, the latter's nephew or niece. The driver of the car was also killed.

An eye-witness who was in the train which caused the disaster says that the accident occurred at about a quarter-past four on the level-crossing some two miles east of Villiers-sur-Marne. The gates had already been lowered but the occupants of the automobile had persuaded the gateman to open a way for them. No sooner had he done this than the express appeared round a curve where it had been concealed by a row of trees.

The force of the contact was so great that the automobile, which became a mass of flames, was carried almost three-quarters of a mile by the engine before it fell to one side, still blazing.

An English lady who, with her husband, was occupying a first-class saloon next to the engine had a miraculous escape from injury. A huge portion of the wrecked automobile spun round and was dashed into the window of the carriage in which she was travelling.

WAYS OF WOMAN.

"CONSERVATIVE ONLY IN POLITICS."

A writer in Macmillan's Magazine combats the idea that women are fond of flowers. We will gladly admit, he says, that when a lady takes to gardening she makes the wilderness blossom like the rose She has exactly the dainty touch that plants love and to which they respond. But to say that women in general are fond of flowers is a complete misconception. They like to use them as furniture for the adornment of their rooms, or to arrange them prettily in vases to deck their dining-tables; but as for their habits, disposition, their history whether they came from their own garden or from the florist round the corner they care no more than the man in the moon. Has anyone ever seen a woman not a professed gardener cut a dead rose from a bush to improve the appearance of the tree? There are hundreds who will pick a live one and let it die a few moments later in their waist-bands. Fond of flowers indeed! As well call them fond of clothes because they like to be well dressed.

The present writer is wearing at this moment a garment in which he has shot, fished, and golfed for the last ten years. He knows every crease and wrinkle in it and would not change it for the latest production of Bond-street. Is any woman equally faithful to an old friend out of her wardrobe? It is true that her dressmaker never gives her the chance by letting her have material that will last a third of the time. No, she values her dresses, as she values her flowers or for the matter of that her horses, or her coachman's livery, not for their own intrinsic merits, but as a component part of her own equipage.

"The unreasonable affection for his own entourage which man shares with the otherwise objectionable domestic cat is practically unknown to her. He is conservative by nature, and likes the arrangement of his study because it has always been so. She is conservative only in politics, and is never so happy as when effecting a radical change in the position of her drawing-room furniture."

An Israelite Congress was held on the 24th of April in Berlin, attended by ore hundred and thirty delegates and representatives of the Jewish community in Germany. The intention of the Congress was to lay the foundations of a solid organisation among the Jews of Germany.

THE PANAMA CANAL PURCHASE.

PAYING A LITTLE BILL OF £8,000,000.

Paris, Tuesday.—A remarkable financial operation is now taking place between France and the United States, says the Paris correspondent of the 'Pall Mall Gazette." It consists in the paying of forty million dollars by the American Government to the Panama Company. The difficulty in such a matter is, of course, to arrange that the money market, either in America or in France, shall not be disturbed by so large a transfer of gold, Mr. Pierpoint Morgan, whose firm of J. P. Morgan, Harjes, and Co., are the fiscal agents of the United States, is now in Paris in connection with the transaction. I saw him for a moment at the Hotel Bristol this morning. He stated that the contract between the new company and the United States Government had now been signed and that the affair, as far as that was concerned, was completed. What however is most interesting to financial circles here and in London is the manner in which the payments are to be made. I learn from an authoritative source that Mr. Morgan's idea is to conclude the matter as quickly as possible. With that end in view he actually arranged for the shipment of 5 1-2 millions of dollars to Europe before he had received any draft from the United States Treasury. Three and a half million dollars are now crossing the ocean on the St Louis, and the remaining one and a half million will leave next Saturday on the North German Lloyd steamer, the Kronprinz Wilhelm. Of this sum twenty millions of francs (to revert to the French monetary system) are destined for the old Panama Company, in respect of the railway, and five millions of francs go to the new company. It will thus be seen that one million sterling or about one eighth of the total sum payable will shortly be at the disposition of the beneficiares in this country. The money is coming over in bar gold and eagles, and will be transferred direct to the Bank of France whence it will find its way to La Monnaie (the Paris Mint).

A BALLANCE OF SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING.

There yet remains to be considered the seven millions sterling representing the balance. How will that be paid without creating financial disturbance of a serious sort? That is a problem that will be solved by Mr. Morgan with all the known ability of that Napoleon of finance. It is supposed here that it will be effected by the purchase in New York of bills of Exchange on Paris bankers, while a portion will be accomplished by private bills at sixty and ninety days. As to the former course, it might be found that the rates of exchange had gone up too much to make the operation feasible and as to the latter, the difficulty is that there are transactions at the present moment in cotton and wheat, which generally represent what France buys from the sister republic It is likely, therefore, that an effort will be made to liquidate the payments in gold.

The whole operation represents an historical achievement for a single house. It may be added that Messrs. Morgan will also pay dollars 10,000,000 to Panama as part of the price of taking over the canal. So large an undertaking has given rise to numerous among more or less well-informed persons, one being to the effect that this influx of gold into France is the "raison d'etre" of a new Russian loan. The story, however, lacks the essential virtue of truth. However, the possession and handling of so large a sum will, no doubt, have its effect on the Bourse, perhaps in some further nibbling by French investors at the gold bait of the Rand mines. It need hardly be said, perhaps, that Messrs. Morgan and Co. have nothing to do with claims against the Panama Company. As Mr. Morgan put it this morning: It is natural when there is money about people should try to have some of it, because they are dealing with Government money and there can be no attachment of United States Treasury drafts.

Two United States commissioners, Messrs. Russell and Day, have been over here for some time arranging the legal preliminaries of the title.

THE STRANGE CASE OF BEATRICE HOLLAND.

The curious case of the Indian civil servant, Mr. Francis Woof, Murray, and his servant, Beatrice Holland, who was found in the streets in male attire, came to an end at the Clerkenwell Police-court.

The defendants were arrested by Police constable Hoodman as they left the Hotel Russell at ten o'clock in the evening. They had entered the hotel, and Murray had requested to be served with refreshment. He was refused, and after the protest left with the girl, who was wearing a grey tweed suit and a golf cap. They had been watched by Alice Buckley, a young girl who had formerly been in the employ of the male defendant as domestic servant in Store-street, Tottenham-court-road. She gave information to the police, in consequence of which the defendants were arrested.

Alice Buckley's story was that Murray met her in the Strand about six weeks ago, and asked her to be his servant. She consented, and looked after his rooms in Store street. He requested her to wear male attire, and she was so frightened that she fled from the house.

A summons was served upon Murray for assaulting this girl. The evidence on this particular charge he treated with indifference. He expressed a desire that the summons might be amended by the addition of the name Oswald. That name, he said, I get from my grandfather and godfather, the Duke of Leeds He said his object in going about with the girl in male attire was to ascertain the opinion of the lower classes on Tariff Reform.

Since the remand Murray has been under the observation of the medical officer at Brixton Prison, and it was now certified that he was of unsound mind.

Mr. Robinson, the court missionary, said he had made arrangements for the girl—who now appeared in a bright blue costume—to go into a home.

Her mother attended the court and said she objected, inasmuch as she had a situation in view for her daughter.

Mr. D'Eyncourt thereupon discharged the girl and said he should hold the mother responsible for her future behaviour.

Murray, who lolled indifferently in front of the dock, was asked if he had anything to say. "No," he replied, "I have put myself in the hands of the doctor, and he will speak for me."

Dr. James Scott, medical officer of Brixton Prison, said he considered that Murray was of unsound mind and had been so for some time.

Murray: What? He says I am of unsound mind? I suppose I am if he says so.

Mr. D'Eyncourt asked the girl Buckley if she wished to press the charge of assault. She replied that she did not.

Murray: If she presses it I shall ask for an adjournment.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: No, I shall mark you discharged.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH IN EGYPT.

TOUCHING INCIDENT AT ALEXANDRIA.

A very touching incident and one that should do much to promote the friendly feelings at present existent between the British and French resident in Egypt, has just taken place at Alexandria, writes the Cairo correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" Some men of the Berkshire Regiment came across a human bone on the beach near the Mustapha Pasha barracks. They then started digging and unearthed the skeleton of a man. An inquiry was held, and the conclusion was arrived at that the remains were those of a soldier of the 69th Battalion of the army which Napleon had here in 1799. This deduction was substantiated by the facts that some buttons belonging to that regiment and some French coins were found by the side of the body, and that a bullet was embedded in the skull. Brigadier-General Murray, C. B., the general officer commanding communicated with the French Consul and it was decided to re-inter the remains in the Latin Cemetery with military honours.

There was a large gathering including the British and French Consuls and General Murray. The Sergeants of the Berkshire Regiment bore the coffin, and the men lined the way up to the grave. After a funeral service held by the Franciscan Fathers, the coffin was lowered into the grave. Stirring speeches were delivered by the French Consul, General Murray and Mr. Duzerrini, a veteran of 1870. Then three volleys were fired over the grave by a firing party of the Berks, and the impressive ceremony came to an end with the "Last Post," sounded by the buglers of the same regiment.

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are Inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

"I have decided opinions as to woman's place in the world," John Oliver Hobbes remarked to an interviewer.

"Oh! Where should she be?"

"At home! That's woman's place. Man is the dominant partner."

It is telegraphed from Russia that a colonel's daughter is going out as a sharpshooter. This (remarks the Liverpool 'Daily Post") is turning war into burlesque. Amazons were not rare in the past, but they are not enlisted by War Offices of repute. Do you remember the account of the woman with the gun marching in the ranks from Issy into Paris on May 1st, 1871? That disgusting and unsexing exhibition ought to have cleared the world for ever of women engaging in war as fought in these ugly latter days.

It is an accepted maxim with footballers that the Association game is less dangerous to the players than Rugby. Dr. R. H. A. Whitelock however, questions this statement. In a pamphlet on 'Football Injuries," he says that it is quite true that injuries are more frequent under the Rugby rules, but they are generally of a much less serious character, being sprains contusions, wrenches and the like, leaving no permanent damage behind them. The Association game, on the other hand, gives a smaller proportion of casualties but these make up in seriousness for their smaller number, being frequently injuries to the viscera.

I understand, says a correspondent of the "Lady's Pictorial," there will shortly be a great christening of much fashionable interest. Upon the advent the other day of still another daughter of Lord and Lady Curzon the Queen offered to stand godmother to the little one. Needless to say, her Majesty's gracious suggestion was proudly accepted by the parents. This baptismal ceremony will not however take place until well on in May, when the Viceroy of India is expected to arrive. I believe this to be the first instance in which a Queen has stood godmother to a child of a Viceroy's wife.

It is a striking fact in connection with the population of Japan that although its total, according to official figures, three years ago amounted to 48 millions including Formosa and the Pescadores, there are only eight cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. They are Tokio with 1 1-2 millions, Osaka with 800,000, Kyoto with 350 000, Nayoya with 250 000, Kobe and Yokohama with about 200,000 each and Nagasaki with rather over 100 000. The number of foreigners (exclusive one supposes, of war correspondents) is not quite 14 000 of whom more than half are Chinese. There are about 2 100 English, 1,000 Americans, and 600 Germans.

Japanese soldiers are great readers, and it is no uncommon thing to see them at their barracks library selecting weighty scientific works. But the mere bookworm is not encouraged, and a man is expected to be as proficient in gymnastics as in scholarship.

Here is a story, which is well authenticated, of a musician's bird. Mr. Ambrose Austin had a parrot at the St. James's Hall, and one the occassion the late Duke of Edinburgh courteously spoke to it. To the delight of his Royal Highness and to the dismay of the entourage Polly replied, "Snob." Then also there was Sir Arthur Sullivan's amazon, which as the composer declared, never used improper language until its master began to play the piano, when it invariably had to be removed into the kitchin. Sir Arthur, who did not pretend to be a great pianist, delighted to tell the tale against himself.

Mr. Atkinson, the famous bone-setter and exponent of bloodless surgery, who has just died possessed a peculiarly suitable instrument for his work. The sensitive hand and soft though discerning touch of the great surgeon is always distinctive. It was one of the qualities which won for Sir Henry Thompson the confidence of the late King of the Belgians. But the bone setter uses his hand not only as an instrument of touch but as a tool of compression. Mr. Atkinson had a very large and very powerful hand, says the "County Gentleman" able to squeeze a dislocated joint like a vice, or even to break anew a badly joined bone in an instant. It was his principal factor in his cures, and took the place of a surgical instrument case and the whole pharmacopoeia besides.

Their Majesties must have met an old acquaintance on their railway journey from Kingstown to Dublin, Michael Cooney, the guard was also guard of the train which conveyed Their Majesties when they visited Ireland in 1868. He was also guard of the train which was used by the present Prince and Princess of Wales in 1897, and the train which carried Queen Victoria in 1900 on her famous stay amid her Irish people. Cooney was also the guard of the Royal train last year.

Dean James H. Tufts of the University of Chicago, has been discussing the scientific status of flirtation for the benefit of the seniors of that institution. His general topic was Play. Coquetry, like other form of play, he said, is a training of the abilities which one needs in serious life. It is not merely an outlet for the dissipation of surplus energies as it has been considered, but is instinctive, and tends to the development of the higher and intellectual faculties.

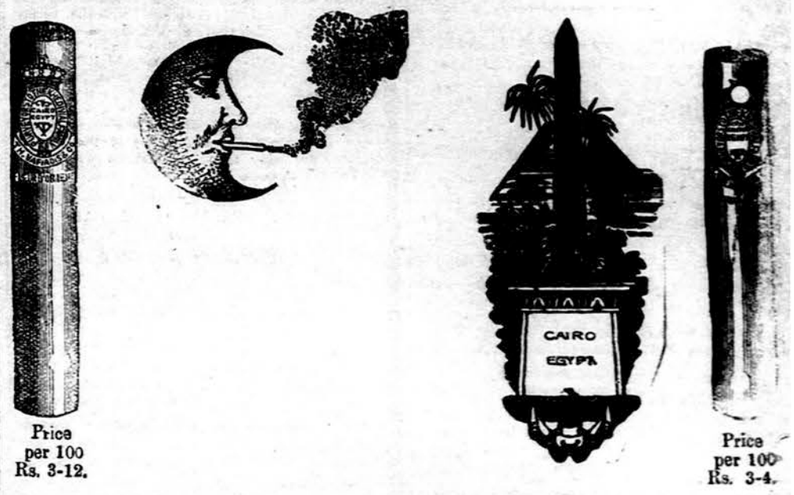
The 'Tailor and Cutter" tells a sad story of professional misadventure. On Easter Monday there was in a tailor's window at Kilburn row of wax figures displaying boys' suits; and the blinds, not having been lowered on Saturday night, Monday's blazing sun caused them gradually to melt away, while hilarious crowds watched the spectacle with intense enjoyment.

It is quite common in the London streets, says "Motoring Illustrated," to see a motor-car left outside a shop or restaurant in charge of a sandwichman. He would, of course, be absolutely useless and scared to death should the motor move on of its own accord. But he satisfies the police regulation that a car shall not be left unattended.

Whether Shakespeare was a better playwright than poet is discussed by G. B. S. in a speech which the "Academy" publishes. "What do I mean by better?" he asks. Why, simply more successful. What do we call mean by a successful man? Why, the earner or the receiver—often a very different matter, but I have no time to discuss unearned increment and the taxation of land values—the earner or receiver of a fine income. Shakespeare earned nothing but admiration and envy by his poems; he earned a fortune by his plays. The question is answered.

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TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.



THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

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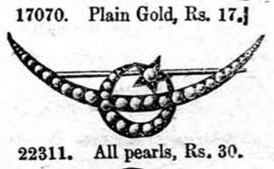

17700. Bracelet set with pearls or turquoises, Rs. 38.


17354. All pearls, Rs. 66.

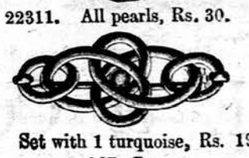

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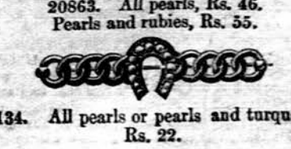

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The "Speaker" says:—It would be difficult, we think, to censure too severely the scandalous conduct of Mr Balfour and Mr. Arnold-Forster in restricting the report of the Esher Commission to constitutional and administrative problems. . . . What is wanted, as even the "Times" saw last year, is not merely a scheme of reform, but a scheme of economical reform for the Army. The "Broad Arrow" is equally emphatic on other ground. It maintains that the Esher Committee, not the permanent staff in Pall Mall, should superintend the introduction of the Esher scheme. Otherwise it declares the work of the Committee will have been waste of time and thought, and the last state of the War Office may indeed be worse than the first. In another article the "Broad Arrow" replies by anticipation to the 'Speaker's' complaint by pointing out that the object of the Esher committee was the reform of the War Office, not the reorganisation of the Army. In repremanding the exuberant criticism of Mr. Arnold White, the "Broad Arrow" says: Owen Glendower boasted that he could call up spirits from the vasty deep, but the fiery Hotspur answered: 'So can I, or so can any man, but will they come? This is the query which the military reform faddists had better put to themselves before elaborating schemes of Army reorganisation." Is the decision not to publish the late Col. Henderson's preface to the official history of the South African War another instance of Treasury economy? If the answer is in the affirmative, says the 'Broad Arrow" it is a scandal.

We observe in certain quarters a growing disposition among experienced critics of the work of Lord Esher's Committee to question whether adequate time was given to the preparation of its Report, and to discuss what eventually may be the position of a Government which accepts that Report as a heaven sent message says the "Army and Navy Gazette." In this connection it is well to remember that the principal changes had long been foreseen, that Lord Cardwell thirty years ago took the Admiralty as his model, that the Harrington Commission had made proposals that were analogous to those adopted, and that schemes had been prepared in the War Office itself laying the foundations for what has been done. The Committee had, indeed, no choice but to recommend the institution of the Army Council, which implied the abolition of the Commander-in-Chief as well as various consequential changes which were not difficult to arrive at. It was in the particular bearing of some of these changes, and the various ways in which they might be applied that questions of nice judgment arose and that differences of opinion were to be expected. The somewhat dogmatic attitude assumed by the Committee, in insisting on the acceptance of their recommendations as a whole, without admitting that there were parts unessential to that whole, was neither judicious nor altogether justifiable. Further light is required upon various important matters, as, for example, the actual effect of the financial recommendations, and the position and limitation of the authority of the Inspector-General, and his relations to the Army Council, whose members individually he will overshadow, but with whom, happily, in their collective capacity it is scarcely conceivable that he can come into conflict. As President of the Selection Board, the Inspector-General will be in his right place, for the power of selection and promotion is the necessary complement of the duty of inspection.

The appointment of the Inspector-General of the Forces was the only point of importance in which the Committee departed widely from the Admiralty plan. The Admiral has no Inspector-General, the work being done by the members of the Admiralty Board. Such an arrangement was, of course, impracticable in the case of the Army Council, and, moreover, the Committee were influenced by the example of the widely organised system of inspection which exists in the German Army, where all the inspectorates have their headquarters in Berlin and sub-inspecting departments in the important military centres. Thus the German Guard Corps has inspections at Berlin Meiningen, Hanover, Munich and Carlsruhe. In the same way the Inspector-General of Cavalry is in Berlin, but there are general officers as inspectors at Konigsberg Stettin, Munster, and Saarbucken. The rifle battalion and the field and fortress artillery and other inspectorates are arranged in a similar manner, there being, for example, four general officers and inspectors of engineers and three of pioneers. The German system is well jointed and of a very practical character, and we conceive that the Duke of Connaught will organise the inspection of the troops upon similar lines. The Admiralty has not been the pattern in this matter and it is evident that the attempt to make the War Office conform to the Admiralty system may be carried too far. In the War Office the whole duties of administration are assigned to military officers, and there is no counterpart at the Admiralty for the officers at Army headquarters engaged in military work.

The evidence tendered at the inquest held upon the bodies of the late Lieut Mansergh and the crew of submarine "A1" shed some further light upon the probable effects of the collision. The medical evidence made it clear that the crew were drowned, but it was probably impossible to determine, by medical examination, whether death came speedily or not. On the other hand, there was strong presumption of speedy death from other than medical testimony. Officers and men were, one and all, found at their stations, showing that none had made any attempt to raise the boat to the surface. The theory is that all on board were stunned by the shock of the impact and Captain Bacon emphatically adopted this view. It is certain, however, that the boat cannot have filled with water for some hours, and so it is possible—horrible as the thought is—that some members of the crew may have recovered consciousness long before the end came. Surgeon W. B. Morris could only say that all on board were probably rendered unconscious, and he estimated that the boat took about three hours to fill, Captain Bacon was convinced that the sinking was a gradual process, and mentioned that air-bubbles continued to rise until about 11 p.m. This would indicate the time at which the boat became entirely filled with water. Meanwhile, a court of inquiry has been sitting with closed doors, and no effort will be spared to arrive at such lessons as can be drawn from the disastrous accident. It would be a relief to the friends and relatives of the eleven men who have perished if the Admiralty could state authoritatively that unconsciousness preceded drowning. Yet it may not be possible to ascertain more than was stated in the evidence at the inquest.

The "Daily Express" is responsible for the statemen that two men, ratings not mentioned, lately serving in the submarine flotilla, became nervous after the loss of the "A1" and applied for permission to revert to general service. The statement is further made:—"They were immediately sent for medical examination the result of which was that they were reported unfit for further service and were discharged." We have, at present, no knowledge, of the case in question but it is to be hoped that our contemporary has been misinformed. Service in the submarine flotilla has hitherto been voluntary, and this would seem to imply that officers and men are entitled to revert to employment above water, subject to the convenience of the Admiralty. On the other hand, these officers and men, some 300 in number, have been specially trained for work for which they volunteered, and it may even be the case that confidential information has been revealed to all ranks and ratings. The "Daily Express" implies that the two men have examined by a medical board and found unfit for further service in the Navy. This, if correct, means that they were not given the chance of reverting to ordinary fleet duties, but have been, in effect, dismissed from the Navy on account of weak nerves. Pending further information on the matter, we refrain from offering any opinion on this case.

Writing to the "Times" recently F. B. delivered his soul on the important subject of straight shooting in the Navy, and contended that more shooting was essential to efficiency. The captain of a q. f. gun, it is estimated actually aims and fires for the period of five minutes annually, and although he also fires many rounds through the aiming tube, this sort of practice differs very materially from what Mr. Kipling calls the real thing. One-inch aiming says F. B. though, very useful indeed in teaching men to shoot, can never take the place of a Service charge, as the velocities are entirely different. . . . Nor can an aiming tube be utilised over the range of 1,000 yards. Alive to the necessity of preserving the lives of the guns, this correspondent urges that a cruiser, fitted like the Narcissus, might be attached to every station. Such vessels, if provided with guns meant to be expended by wear and tear, would afford more practice under realistic conditions of firing. F. B. quitting this subject, goes on to contend that our system of training navalgumers to repel torpedo boat attack is fundamentally erroneous. He ridicules the method of reliance upon the adjustment of backsights, and, again, that the only way to sink destroyers and torpedo-boats is to teach the gunners to shoot by eye, as one shoots at rabbits in the dusk.

An extraordinary affair is reported by the "Chronicle's" correspondent from Zurich. The police, on examining the room of an old man who had died from starvation, found a veritable gold mine. In every nook money, notes, and shares were discovered, and on an inventory being made it was found that the miser had left nearly 1,000,000fr. (£40,000). Nobody was ever seen to visit the miser, and as there is no will it is difficult to know how to dispose of the fortune.

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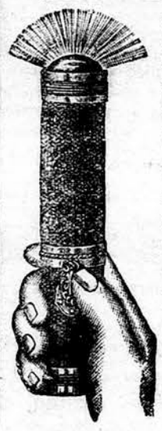
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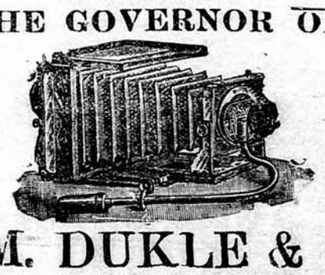
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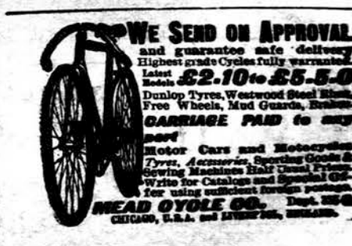
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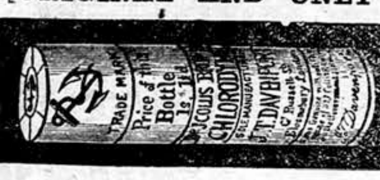
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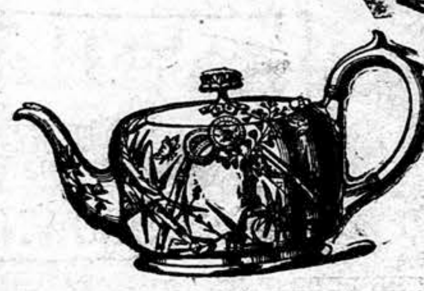

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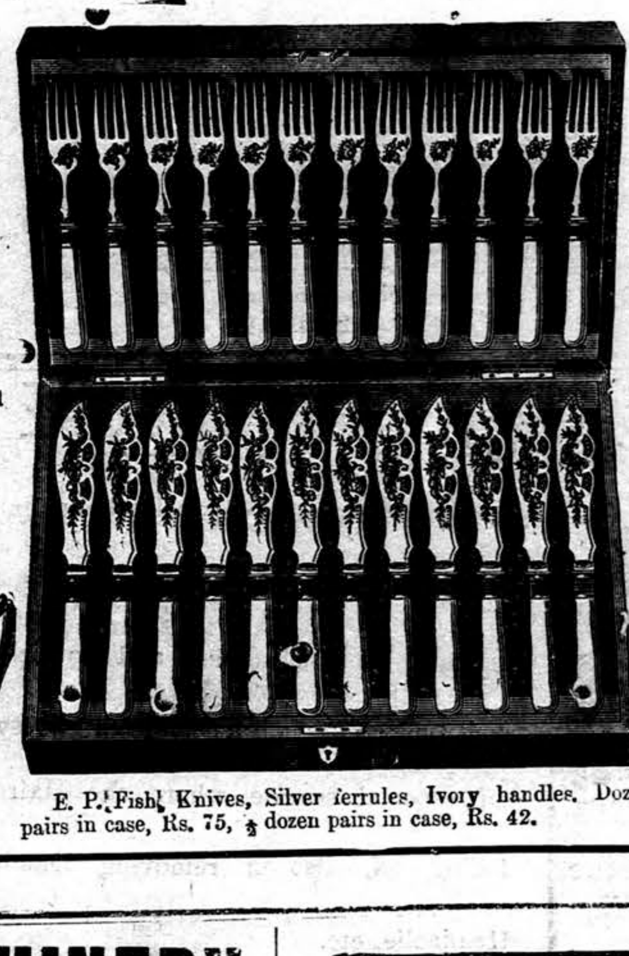

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